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'UNION OF WILL' FOR PEACE

WILSON TELLS MEANING OF LEAGUE'S PACT

RAISE QUERY:
WILL LEAGUE
CONTROL U. S.?

Senators' O. K. to Be
Asked; Stubborn
Fight Likely.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—(Special to the Tribune)—Whether the United States shall become a member of the league of nations proposed in the constitution submitted to the peace conference by President Wilson today and whether the United States shall ratify without modification a peace treaty providing for such a league are questions destined to become subjects of fiery discussion in congress.

While the provisions for reduction and regulation of armament and many features of the league constitution appeal to legislators of all parties it is already apparent that the attention of the people will be called to other sections.

Questions Vital to U. S.

Two of the league constitution pose these questions:

Has the president agreed to sacrifice American rights and duties guaranteed under the Monroe doctrine?

Is the United States willing to contribute troops and armies to the difficulty of obtaining foodstuffs for the death rate in Cologne has risen 50 per cent.

CREWLESS SHIP,
HAMMOND IDEA,
PROVES SUCCESS

Army Experts Report
Wireless Control Is
Possible.

Based on Smuts Plan?

One of the most interesting revelations of the publication of the text of the league constitution is that it is not the work of President Wilson, but almost identically the embodiment of a plan formulated by Gen. Jan Smuts, minister of defense for the Union of South Africa and member of the South African War council, which he made public on Dec. 16, 1918.

With informal discussion of the project endorsed by the president and consideration of its possible effects upon the interests of the United States will begin at once in the senate, it is expected. Mr. Wilson will ask a formal endorsement of the plan by the body rating him which he can carry back to Paris in March.

Ask Senate Inc. to comment.

Senator Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip of the senate, went to the White House, conferred with Secretary Smuts, who is in immediate touch with the president by cable, and, according to the capitol, stated a resolution authorizing the league constitution to be introduced in the senate.

If the president should press for such an endorsement in the remaining legislative days of this session a spectacular contest probably would be precipitated, and the use of oratory might swamp vital legislation. It might also be obtained to obtain the endorsement of a vote thereon.

Senator Lewis admitted the league would produce the utmost confidence in the senate so long as it provides for a spectacular contest probably would be precipitated, and the use of oratory might swamp vital legislation. It might also be obtained to obtain the endorsement of a vote thereon.

Construction of the submerged craft, which will be about 80 feet long by 20 feet in diameter, will take two years, according to Mr. Hammond, who told the committee he had spent ten years and \$400,000 on his invention.

He said he had the question, whatever was to the ability to control with great accuracy the torpedo or carrier," said a letter of Maj. Gen. F. W. Coe, a member of the board, "so long as it is a surface vessel or has any antenna above the water, by direct radio waves, either from shore or from an aeroplane."

LATE NEWS BULLETINS

BELFAST, Feb. 15.—Troops took possession of the gas works and electric power station in this city early this morning. The mayor, in a proclamation, says it is now assured that military support will be given the authorities and asks for volunteers to carry on municipal services. The workers on strike yesterday rejected the proposals of the employers by more than 2,000 majority.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—(British Wireless Service)—With reference to the new terms of armistice to be presented to Germany, the Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says that when these terms are ready the allies will give notice to Germany, not in a threatening sense, but in order to provide for the presentation of new conditions. The terms will limit the size of the German army and the amount of military stores which may be maintained and they will prescribe where the army corps are to be stationed.

COBLENZ, Feb. 14.—Two special trains, carrying sixty officers and 500 men, left Coblenz today for Brandenburg and other prison camps, where they are to undertake supervision of the care of Russian prisoners. The Americans will go to Berlin and then will be assigned to thirty camps, in each of which there are from 1,200 to 2,000 Russians imprisoned.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—(Havas)—Cordial Hartman of Cologne has addressed a report to the pope in which he says that owing to the difficulty of obtaining foodstuffs the death rate in Cologne has risen 50 per cent.

HUNT FAKE C.A.A.
MEMBERSHIPS

Former Official of Cherry
Circle Said to Have
Netted Thousands.

RAID FAKE RACE
BETTING HOUSE
AT NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans, La., Feb. 14.—Police raided a richly furnished apartment in Governor Nicholls street today after complaints had been made by wealthy visitors from Sacramento, Cal., Chicago and other cities that they had lost large sums of money through a bogus race betting scheme.

Three men found in the apartment were arrested. Paraphernalia included nearly \$2,000,000 in imitation money, a complete racetrack betting outfit, racing instruments and blackboards. The men arrested denied that they were operating a gambling house.

More Tests Are Needed.

Before finally deciding on the purchase of the patents for \$750,000, the board desires further experiment with the submerged craft.

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CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

COATERS, STOLES, OLD FASHIONED COATERS, STOLES, ETC.

SEAL, COATERS, STO

accepted the decision of the council, in the sense that it makes no resistance; but something must be done to see that it surrenders the subject matter in dispute.

Take Necessary Steps.

"In such a case, the only case contemplated, it is provided that the executive council may then consider what steps will be necessary to oblige the party against whom judgment has been given to comply with the decisions of the court."

After having read article XIX. (mandates for colonies) President Wilson also stopped and said:

"Let me say that before being embodied in this document this was the subject matter of a very careful discussion by representatives of the five greater parties, and that their unanimous conclusion is the matter embodied in this article."

After having read the entire document, President Wilson continued as follows:

Discussion Is Constructive.

"It gives me pleasure to add to this formal record of the result of our labors that the character of this discussion which occurred at the sittings of the commission was not only of the most constructive but of the most encouraging sort.

"It was obvious throughout our discussions that, although there were subjects upon which there were individual differences of judgment, with regard to the method by which our objects should be obtained, there was a general point of agreement.

"There was a general difference of opinion or motive as to the objects which we were seeking.

"Indeed, while these debates were not made the opportunity for the expression of enthusiasm and sentiments, I think the other members of the commission will agree with me that there was an undertone of high respect and of enthusiasm for the thing we were trying to do, which was heartening throughout every meeting.

Remove All Doubt.

"Because we feel that in this way the confidence did intrust unto us the expression of one of its highest and most important purposes, we see to it that the concord of the world in the future with regard to the objects of justice should not be subject to doubt or uncertainty; that the cooperation of the great body of nations should be assured in the maintenance of peace upon terms of honor and of international obligations.

"The compilation of that task was complete, and, at no point, was there shown the slightest desire to do anything but suggest the best means to accomplish that great object. There is very great significance, therefore, in the fact that the result was reached unanimously.

Union of Wills.

"Fourteen nations were represented, among all of those powers which for convenience we have called the great powers, and among the rest a representation of the greatest variety of circumstances and interests. So that I think we are justified in saying that the significance of the result, therefore, has the deepest of all meanings, the union of wills in a common purpose, a union of wills which cannot be broken, and which, I dare say, no nation will run the risk of attempting to reverse.

"Now as to the character of the document. While it has consumed some time to read this document, I think you will see at once that it is very simple, and in nothing so simple as in the structure which it suggests for a league of nations—a body of delegates, an executive council, and a permanent secretariat.

As to Representation.

"When it came to the question of determining the character of the representation in the body of delegates, we were all aware of a feeling which is current throughout the world.

"Inasmuch as I am stating it in the presence of the representatives of the various governments here present, including myself, I may say that there is a universal feeling that the world cannot rest satisfied with more official guidance.

"There has reached us through many channels the feeling that if the deliberating body of the league of nations was merely to be a body of officials representing the various governments, the peoples of the world would not be sure that some of the mistakes which previous officials had admittedly made, might not be repeated.

Right of Discussion.

"And you will notice that this body has unlimited rights of discussion—I mean of discussion of anything that falls within the field of international relations—and that it is especially agreed that war or international misunderstandings or anything that may lead to friction or trouble is everybody's business, because it may affect the peace of the world.

"And in order to safeguard the popular power so far as we could of this representative body it provided, they will notice, that when a subject is submitted, it is not to arbitration, but to the executive council, or the executive council, upon the initiative of either of the parties to the dispute be drawn out of the executive council to the larger form of the general body of delegates, because through this instrument we are depending primarily and chiefly upon one great force and this is the moral force of the public opinion of the world—the pleasure and clarifying and controlling influences of publicity; so that intriguers can no longer have their cover, so that designs that are sinister can at any time be drawn into the open, so that those things that are destroyed by the light may be promptly destroyed by the overwhelming light of the universal expression of the condemnation of the world.

Force in Background.

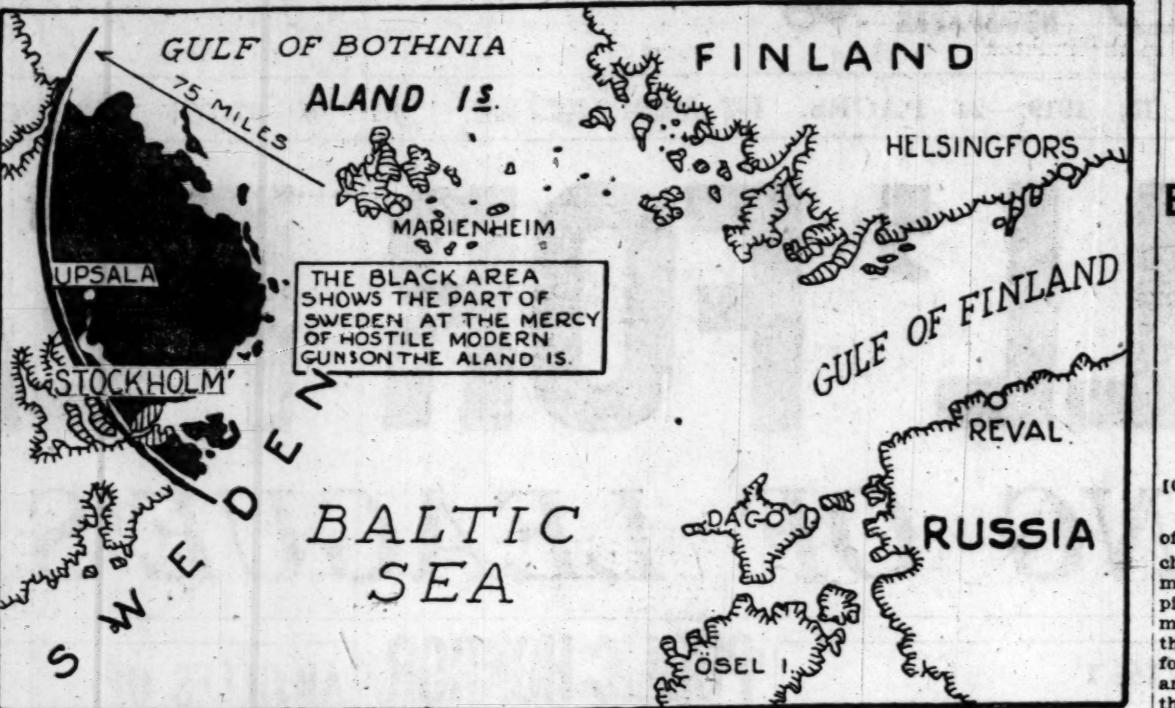
"And this is the feature about this covenant which, I trust, is one of the greatest and most satisfactory advances that have been made. We are done with annexations of helpless peoples, meant in some instances by some powers to be used merely for exploitation.

Sought Their Land.

"It has been one of the many disastrous revolutions of recent years that the great powers, which has just been, happily, defeated, put intolerable burdens and injustice upon the helpless people of some of the nations which it annexed to itself, that its interest was rather their extermination than their development; that the desire was to possess their land for European purposes and not to enjoy their confidence in order that mankind might be lifted in these places to the next higher level.

"The simplicity of the document seems to me to be one of its chief virtues, because, speaking for myself, I was unable to see the various circumstances with which this league would have to deal. I was unable, therefore, to plan all the machinery that might be necessary to meet the differing and unexpected contingencies.

SWEDEN WANTS DEFENSES



Sweden wants the Aland Islands, and may get them. Before the war they were a part of Finland, which belonged to Russia. The Aland Islands belonged to Sweden before 1809. The Russians were erecting heavy fortifications there prior to the war. The Swedes looked with alarm upon

How Objectors Were Won Over to Side of League

PARIS, Feb. 14.—[By the Associated Press.]—While there was unanimity as to the desirability of a league of nations, when the peace conference assembled for the first time, it soon developed that some of the delegates, skeptical of its immediate efficiency, desired to maintain the old order of balances of power and protected frontiers until the new system had demonstrated its capacity to meet the needs of peace loving nations.

Patient endeavor and many long sessions of the special council itself, and afterward of the special commission created to deal with the subject, were necessary to establish the satisfaction of these hardened dissenters the impossibility of continuing the old order while installing the new.

And yet, while it is elastic, it is definite in its terms, that is, it is definite in the one thing that we were called to make definite. It is a definite guarantee of peace. It is a definite guarantee by word against aggression. It is a definite guarantee against the things which have just come near bringing the whole structure of civilization into

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RAISE QUERY: WILL LEAGUE CONTROL U. S.?

Senators' O. K. Soon to
Be Asked; Stubborn
Fight Likely.

(Continued from first page.)

the traditional American policy of non-interference in the disputes of nations in the eastern hemisphere.

Senator Lodge, Republican leader of the senate, is planning to deliver next week an address criticizing the league proposal in important particulars.

Wilson May Win Converts.

If one may judge from the reports of cloakroom sentiment, developed by cursory reading of the text of the league constitution today, it is apparent that the plan without essential modification, would not command at this moment the two-thirds majority of the senate necessary to ratify. It is possible that President Wilson could convince the legislators that the league plan would not require the sacrifice by the United States of vital rights or traditional policies.

Certain it is that unless the president wins a large number of converts to the scheme he has espoused there will be an insistent demand by an effective minority, if not a majority, of the senate for a modification of important features of the league constitution.

Such modification if demanded by the American senate may be forthcoming at the hands of the peace conference for a constitution published today is open to amendment by the peace conference.

Hitchcock Praises Plan.

Senator Hitchcock, whose views may be regarded as the keynote of the attitude of administration supporters, found nothing to criticize in the league constitution, which he called the "greatest international document ever produced."

"The proposed constitution of the league of nations impresses me very favorably," Mr. Hitchcock said. "It is not the monster that those who have attacked the plan predicted it would be. Neither is it the helpless sewing circle that is one smirking critic predicted it might be."

"It is a union of nations and those nations intrust the real power to an executive council of nine nations. Four of these are elected from time to time by the member nations, but five of the nine members of the executive council are permanent members, so that the control of the executive council will always be in the hands of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan."

"This statement of permanency and strength in the executive council is a highly important feature. In a sense the executive council possesses legislative and judicial powers as well as executive powers, but its jurisdiction and its powers are limited in the constitution."

Senate to Ask Questions.

Senator Hitchcock and the other proponents of the league plan as presented in the constitution will be called upon to answer many questions and to explain any doubts of the wisdom of the plan. The question is calling upon his country to take.

They will be asked whether the nation is ready to submit the Monroe doctrine to arbitration and to abide by the result if unfavorable to the United States.

A concrete example will be cited. Japan has signed a treaty with Ecuador, in which Ecuador agrees to grant to Japan any rights she grants to any other nation. Ecuador, however, would be compelled to refer the whole dispute either to arbitration or to the executive council. If the decision of the executive council should be unanimously in favor of Japan that would be the end of the Monroe doctrine.

Might Have Mexican Dispute.

Many other examples might be cited. A European nation prosecuting claims for reparation against Mexico might land forces and occupy Mexican soil. It would be necessary to refer any dispute with the United States over such an incident to arbitration or the executive council.

The validity of the Monroe doctrine would be placed in jeopardy, for the natural sympathy of European nations for a fellow state dealing with Mexico might produce a majority if not a unanimous decision against the United States.

Article 18 of the United States might be called upon to contribute naval and land forces to enforce a boycott and blockade against Spain, for example, for failing to abide by the arbitral award in a dispute between Spain and Italy.

Armed Force Clause.

It will be argued that nothing in the article requires the United States to furnish such forces, but the answer will be that if the United States should refuse to contribute the forces assigned to it by the executive council it would make the whole covenant a "scrap of paper."

Likewise under article 18 non-American countries could send their armed forces to coerce Venezuela, for example, for failing to comply with an arbitral award in a dispute between Venezuela and Colombia and the United States would be barred from invoking the spirit of the Monroe doctrine as Roosevelt did when Germany threatened to send a fleet against Venezuela.

Many examples of possible invasion of the sovereignty of the United States are destined to be cited. Suppose, it is said, that Japan should abrogate the "gentlemen's agreement" prohibiting the emigration of Japanese coolies to the United States and that both China and Japan should demand the repeat-

CONSTITUTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PARIS, Feb. 14.—At the plenary session of the preliminary peace conference this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Quai d'Orsay President Wilson, as chairman of the commission on the league of nations, read the following covenant and constitution for the league of nations, as reported by the commission.

COVENANT.

The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each state; and plans for effecting such reduction. The executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament; and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council.

The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections, and direct the executive council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conspire from each other the condition of such in industries as are capable of being adapted to war-like purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs.

ARTICLE II.—MEETINGS.

Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of discussing with members of the sphere of action of the league. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league or at such other places as may be found convenient and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties. Each of the high contracting parties shall have one vote, but may have not more than three representatives.

ARTICLE III.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy, and Japan, together with representatives of four other states, members of the league.

The selection of these four states shall be made by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other states, representatives of Great Britain left for names shall be members of the executive council.

ARTICLE IV.—PROCEDURE.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of delegates or the executive council, including the appointment of committees, for the transaction of business shall be regulated by the body of delegates or the executive council and may be decided by a majority of the states represented at the meeting.

ARTICLE V.—SECRETARIAT.

The secretariat of the league shall be established at _____ which shall constitute the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required, under the general direction and control of a secretary-general of the league, who shall be chosen by the executive council; the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary-general subject to confirmation by the executive council.

ARTICLE VI.—IMMUNITY.

Representatives of the high contracting parties and officials of the league when engaged in the business of the league shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities and the buildings occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall enjoy benefits of extra-territoriality.

ARTICLE VII.—ADMISSION.

Admission to the league of states not signatories to the covenant and not named in the protocol hereto as states to be invited to adhere to the covenant, requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, that will refer the matter to the executive council; either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary-general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and con-

sideration thereof. For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the secretary general, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with regard to their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the league.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such powers should be restricted to administrative, financial, or economic conditions, and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire have reached a stage of development in which their existence as independent nations can be provided as independent subject to the provisions of the league.

The high contracting parties agree that they will go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations and that if any party shall refuse so to comply the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations.

If no such unanimous report can be made, it shall be the duty of the majority to issue statements indicating what they believe to be the reasons and containing the reasons which they consider to be just and proper.

Other peoples, especially those of central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morale, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, arms traffic and the like, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military or naval bases.

The executive council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the body of delegates, all the provisions of this article and of Article XII relating to the action and powers of the executive council shall apply to the action and powers of the league.

ARTICLE XV.—TREATY OF WAR.

The high contracting parties shall endeavor to maintain a permanent peace among themselves, and to preserve as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE XVI.—BOYCOTT.

Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under article XII, it shall thereby ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against the other members of the league, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between their respective states and the mandatory state, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory state, to the safeguarding of the interests of the members of the league mentioned, in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the mandatory state shall render to the league an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the mandatory state shall, if not previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties in this case, be explicitly defined by the executive council in a special article.

The high contracting parties further agree to establish a mandatory commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory powers and to assist the league in ensuring the observance of the terms of all mandates.

ARTICLE XX.—LABOR.

The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women, and children both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and that they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the high contracting parties who are cooperating to protect the covenants of the league.

ARTICLE XXI.—NONMEMBERS.

In the event of disputes between one state member of the league and another state which is not a member of the league, or between states not members of the league, having a mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918.

ARTICLE XXII.—TREATY BUREAU.

The high contracting parties agree to place under the control of the league an international bureau already established by the German government for the promotion of international commerce.

The high contracting parties further agree to establish a mandatory commission to draw Germany's war teeth," as an editorial of Clemenceau's *L'Homme Libre* puts it.

Show Perfect Unity.

Thus the Matin, in big type, beside Foch's photograph, says: "The results of the deliberations have shown perfect unity of the nations that fought.

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\$50 A DAY FEES DEFENDED BY M. J. FAHERTY

Tells Mayor, in Letter,
Experts Save the City
Vast Amounts.

Michael J. Faherty, president of the board of local improvements, made a statement to Mayor Thompson yesterday defending the administration's employment of experts and special attorneys in connection with municipal projects. He expressed the fear that criticism of the fees of these experts will injure the city's reconstruction program.

"The records of this department," says Mr. Faherty, "show that 14½ more property was condemned by this administration than was condemned by all prior administrations combined since the Chicago fire."

Assess \$8,500 Fees of Property.

"The widening of Twelfth street and the construction of the Michigan boulevard link have been discussed in Chicago for many years. It, however, did not administration to complete these great projects."

"In the Twelfth street case \$8,000 pieces of real estate were assessed for benefits and \$8,500 pieces of property needed for street purposes were condemned and taken over by the city. More than 300 attorneys were employed by property owners to resist these assessments and condemnation proceedings. The city was successful in all these cases except four, in which slight increases were allowed through appeal to the Supreme court."

"In the Michigan avenue case 19,500 pieces of property were assessed for benefits. In all, more than 8,000 lawsuits were adjudicated, in which 324 law firms representing objectors, opposed the construction of the improvement.

Calls Experts "Most Efficient."

The attorneys and experts employed by this administration were the most efficient and experienced obtainable, and were secured at prices less than half the price paid by the property owners for similar services. Experts, in order to be of any value, must be men of great experience and consequently capable of earning large incomes. In most cases they sacrificed their own interests to appear for the city.

In the Twelfth street case the law firm of Tolman, Redfield & Sexton was paid \$100 per day by the last preceding administration. The present administration was obliged to pay them the same compensation for trying the case which they had prepared. Henry P. Chandler, a political associate of ex-Alderman Merriam, is a member of this firm.

In the Michigan boulevard case the city was able to employ efficient attorneys for \$50 a day, or one-half the amount paid by the preceding administration.

Abolished Retaining Fees.

In former administrations it has been the custom to pay expert witnesses large retaining fees and in addition \$100 per day while testifying in court. This administration has abolished this practice. Real estate experts now receive no retaining fees, and their compensation in no case exceeds \$50 per day for appearing in court.

All bills rendered by Michigan boulevard experts were submitted to and approved by the city council before being paid." Mr. Faherty then quotes a council order to this effect, dated Dec. 30, 1918, and then continues:

"In the handling of one case alone at the moment we have improved our amount we have paid to experts more than twice the cost of all the experts on both Twelfth street and Michigan avenue. The award of the commissioners appointed by the court for damage done to the Kirk company's property was fixed at \$556,000. The Kirk company claimed damages of \$2,000,000.

"I refused to allow this exorbitant sum and the Kirk company employed two of the highest priced law firms in the city to try their case. In addition they had twenty-seven expert witnesses."

The city employed four special attorneys, six real estate experts, who had also years of experience and had been members of the valuation committee of the real estate board; three building experts, one architect, two mechanical engineers, one soap expert and two traffic experts.

Saves More than \$1,000,000.

"After a trial extending over sixteen weeks, the jury returned a verdict of \$488,000, thus saving the city more than a million dollars, which verdict has since been affirmed by the Supreme court of this state."

The best interests of the city require the services of special lawyers and expert witnesses, especially trained for this work, and the cases cannot be tried effectively without them. Therefore, if we are to continue the high character of work maintained by this department, we should not be embarrassed, hampered, and handicapped by misrepresentations and unjust criticisms which not only tend to lessen the effectiveness of our experts' testimony, but which also makes it difficult for us to secure competent expert witnesses, especially where private interests are paying twice as much as we pay our experts."

SAVANNAH FIRE BURNS PROPERTY WORTH MILLIONS

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 14.—Fed by large quantities of rosin and turpentine fire today destroyed the plant of the Southern Fertilizer and Chemical company and burned a swath three city blocks long and about 200 feet wide through the terminals of the Seaboard Air Line railroad on Hutchinson island, with a loss estimated in millions of dollars.

Railroad officials were unable tonight to estimate the loss to the terminals and materials stored there. More than forty freight cars loaded with nitrates of soda and other fertilizer materials were destroyed. The nitrate of soda turned was valued at \$1,500,000.

U. OF C. BAZAAR RAISES \$2,500 FOR SETTLEMENT

Annual Event, Including Dance and Banquet, Proves Marked Success.



ILLINOIS TROOPS SET TO TAKE METZ WHEN WAR ENDED

Drive Dated Nov. 14;
Chicagoans Back
on Finland.

BY C. V. JULIAN.

New York, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The thirty-third division, composed of the former Illinois national guard regiments, won such a reputation as a fighting outfit that it was one of the divisions chosen to attempt what would have been one of the most stupendous feats of the war, a drive on the great fortress of Metz. This was the statement of army officers reaching here today on the train from Finland.

The signing of the armistice was on the eve of which they expected the Yankees from going against Metz, although it was considered almost impregnable. When the armistice was signed on Nov. 11 the Illinois men had received orders for the assault, which was to have commenced Nov. 14.

A large number of Illinois and Chicago men returned on the Finland.

Among Chicago officers who returned on the train were:

Lt. Harry Powers, 1220 Hyde Park boulevard, instructor in aviation. He was met here by his wife.

Capt. Guy E. Kroll, 1857 West Chicago avenue. He went over with the Blackhawk division as a medical officer, but was later transferred.

Many Wounded Chicagoans.

Sergt. E. J. Skinner, 928 Sunnydale avenue, Chicago, who was wounded in the left lung at Chateau Thierry, came back in charge of a casual company which had many Chicago men in its ranks. All had been wounded, but are now convalescent. Among the Chicago men were:

SERGEANT.
John Hayden, 9626 Commercial-av.
CORPORALS.

Theodore Lockhart, 10639 Cortland-av.
Frank C. Johnson, 7815 Harrison-av.
George Neville, 6426 Saramac-av.
Walter Davis, 1616 Marlboro-av.
Vernon Davis, 1616 Marlboro-av.
Michael Daniel, 2112 Central Park-av.
Joseph Granda, 1801 Hoyne-av.

BUGLERS.

John House, 2445 N. Normandy-av.
PRIVATE.

Eimer Petersen, 7545 Perry-av.
Raymond Overstet, 2124 Milwaukee-av.
Frank Davis, 4828 Cottage Grove-av.
George J. Muller, 10737 Michigan-av.
Frank Ryan, 232 S. Wood-st.
John Pauley, 6126 Northland-av.
H. H. Parker, 1045 S. Dearborn-av.
John Goets Jr., 103 W. 11th-st.
Carl Ellingsen, 1250 W. 11th-st.
John Englehardt, 4850 Jackson-bvd.
Walter Bergstrom, 1829 Farragut-av.
Thomas Fahey, 1841 Indiana-av.
Howard, 6262 Rockwood-av.
Edward Loughlin, 7521 Cottage Grove-av.

THE NEW KNOX Hats for Spring Are Here

Men who like to be "set" when the weather breaks will be interested in seeing the new KNOX.

Spring and Summer styles now being shown.

JOHN T. SHAYLE & CO.
PALMER HOUSE CORNER

ASSAIL UNJUST PUNISHMENT IN COURTS MARTIAL

Senators Want Names
Officers Taking Part
in Them.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The senate today condemned in the strongest language the injustice of army courts martial, as revealed yesterday to the senate military affairs committee by Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, who acted as judge advocate of the army during the war.

Demands were made for the names of officers who participated in courts martial which pronounced sentences described by Gen. Ansell as "shocking to every sense of justice," and there were broad intimations that such officers would be held to a strict account.

Senator Borah of Idaho told the senate of the case of a young soldier sentenced to twenty years at hard labor because he refused to peal potatoes, and declared that any man who would impose such a sentence "would commit murder."

Names of Officers.

When assurances were given that the names of the convicted soldiers would be given to the senate committee in confidence Senator Borah said:

"I hope that the committee will ask for the names of the officers of the courts martial who imposed the penalties complained of."

Senator Pomerene of Ohio said: "I want to indulge the hope that the men responsible for those severe penalties will be dismissed from the service."

The discussion came in the senate when Senator Borah asked the members of the military affairs committee whether the reports were correct accounts of what had occurred. Senator Knox assured Senator Borah that the accounts were not exaggerated.

Tells of Grave Injustice.

Gen. Ansell, Senator Frelinghuysen said, "appeared before the committee recommending wider powers of review for the judge advocate general's office, and made some statements to the committee regarding a number of cases where he believed grave injustice had been done."

The committee asked for the names of the soldiers who had been convicted and it was decided that their names should be withheld from the record, but they should be given to the chairman of the committee and that information be held by the committee for the information of the senator who might desire to know the names. The names of the officers of the courts martial who imposed the penalties were not asked.

Undoubtedly if that information is desired, can be procured from Gen. Ansell, who is the acting judge advocate general."

"I want to know," senator Borah said, "the names of these men who assessed these unconscionable judgments so that we may know who they are and that we may possibly have reason to deal with them."

Dangerous Member of Society.

"I have now in my possession," Senator Borah said, "information which comes to me direct and from the authority in the war department who is in command of the men and who knows whereof he speaks such as this: 'A boy was ordered to peel potatoes, which he declined to do, and he was sent to the penitentiary for twenty years by court martial.' The man who assessed that punishment is a dangerous member of society. He would commit murder if the place were secret enough so that he could get away with it and not be intercepted in his deed. It is that man that I want to reach. Militarism in the United States is just as objectionable to me, when it is based upon such infamous practices, as it is in Prussia."

U. S. PAYMASTER ARRESTED AFTER \$12,000 HOLDUP

New York, Feb. 14.—Neil Shetfall, 36 years old, chief paymaster for the Emergency Fleet corporation, was arrested tonight charged with assault and robbery in connection with the theft of \$12,000 of the fleet's pay roll by armed bandits who held up a taxicab in which he was on his way with two assistants to a Brooklyn shipyard this afternoon.

After the robbery had been reported to the Brooklyn police they took the finger prints of Shetfall and his companions. Those of Shetfall were identical with those of a man who gave his name as Charles Charles when he was arrested in Manhattan on April 20, 1909, on the charge of forgery. Police records showed that Charles never lived under the name of Shetfall.

The holdup was the second sensational one of the day. In Manhattan one bandit held up a Madison avenue jewelry store, while a companion snatched several thousand dollars worth of jewelry and fled. Pursued through the business sections of Madison and Fifth avenues, one of the bandits fired into the crowd, mortally wounding John McGovern, a bookkeeper. A chauffeur buried a wrench and knocked the bandit senseless. The other bandit escaped with a \$4,000 lavaliere.

Sees No Action on Packers
by This Congress

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Admission that no legislation affecting the packers is likely to be made at this session was made by Victor Murdock, member of the federal trade commission, before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today.

Many fine instruments listed in our Annual Grand Open Sale look like new, play like new—but cost less than a new one.

WABASH & JACKSON

FOR SALE!

Plant of 50,000 sq. ft. of floor space. All well built buildings. This plant is equipped with boilers, engines, etc., and has the best possible railroad facilities. Located in city of 70,000 people. Plans, photographs, etc., will be sent on application. Address N F 411, Tribune

SPECIAL
\$4.45

Tan or black. Also other styles in soft vici kid. Now's the time to buy shoes—here!



—men

If you knew the value of the shoes we are offering at \$4.45 you'd step lively—if you knew shoes well enough to appreciate their real worth. Our stock would not last through the day—we hope you do! We like to clean up each season—that's why we cut the prices—we can't cut the value.

Come now to our big daylight basement (entrance right on the north-west corner of Clark and Madison) and see the real quality footwear you can buy at our 20th Semi-Annual clearance sale, for \$4.45, \$5.45, \$5.85 and up. You can also get them at our store at the south-east corner Dearborn and Van Buren streets.

CAUTION:—Don't confuse these shoes with leather, burnished up like a piano. We are offering you genuine calf-skin shoes at the prices.

SELZ ROYAL BLUE STORES
Operated by Leon's, Incorporated.
N.W. Cor. Clark & Madison Sts.—S. E. Cor. Dearborn & Van Buren

HORSES-MULES AUCTION!

AT REMOUNT DEPOT
Camp Shelby, Miss.

FEBRUARY 19 AND 20

225 Cavalry Horses
225 Artillery Horses
600 Mules (Draft)
50 Mules (Pack)

All serviceable surplus. No condemned animals.

CONDITIONS:

Will be sold to the highest bidder, the Government reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

Cash or certified check necessary at time of sale.

Stock may remain at Depot 24 hours after sale. A halter thrown in with each animal sold. Railroad shipping agent present at the block. Government transportation for buyers will be furnished to and from all trains at railroad station. Lunch at cost on grounds.

Ellis Bashore

Captain Quartermaster Corps U. S. A.

**Light-Weight
Blended
Mixtures
For Spring
\$6 & \$7**

New and effective color tones have been developed in these smart blended mixture hats for Spring. The qualities are of the highest standard and the styles appeal definitely to the better dresser.

Main Floor.

**THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons**

State at Jackson

The Chicago Tribune

THE TRIBUNE'S
PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

STATE CONSTITUTIONALIST

AN END TO THE CRIME

By Dr. M. A. Evans

How to Keep Well

By Dr. M. A. Evans

IN THE ARCTIC



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Editorial of the Day

WHAT YOU DID MERELY SERVED

WHO DEMAND A VOTE

BY CONSTANCE REED

Dr. M. A. Evans

DOCTOR DR. M. A. EVANS

The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1867.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 5, 1906, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All consolidated articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company reserves the right to accept or reject any article or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

1—South shore—south park plan.
2—Modernize Chicago water department.
3—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the Twelfth street project and Michigan avenue link-development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
4—Complete railroad terminals under way and develop other new terminals.
5—Build boulevards along the drainage canals and connect them with the park system.
6—Lessen the Smoke Horror.

ARMY DISCIPLINE.

For I am a man under authority, having under myself soldiers: and I say to this one, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it.—St. Matthew, viii, 9.

When a soldier goes absent without leave, deserts his post of duty to see a dying father, he does so because his own personal desires are stronger than his sense of responsibility to his country. It may be a hard thing to give up seeing a dying father, but it is a harder thing to give up running away in the face of the enemy.

That is what military justice is about. The sole preoccupation of an army, wherever it is, is to train its men and keep them trained to obey the will of the commander under the most trying possible circumstances and serve the will of the nation. If disobedience had been tolerated in the United States, our army in Europe would not have captured the St. Mihiel salient nor fought six weeks in the Argonne.

The reason that the national guard made good in this war and failed in our previous wars was that from the time it was induced into the federal service it was subjected to regular army discipline. In previous wars it kept its own "discipline."

An army, to be successful in the field, must from the moment it begins to train at home have absolute control of its discipline. The commanding general is everything. He must bear the three keys. He must have final control. He must be the judiciary, the legislature, and the executive. If he were not he would not have an army. He would have a collection of armed individuals.

Gen. Ansell's testimony before the senate is based on a fundamental misconception. He thinks the first object of an army is justice. It is not. The first object of an army is victory.

Gen. Ansell is poisoning the public mind against the army because he wants his own bureau of the army—the judge advocate general's—to be given more power. He wants to be a supreme court of army discipline. He is striking at the foundation of the army—discipline.

There are things that can be done. Young officers, made overnight, as we had to make them because we had to have officers, make difficult situations. They have to be supported in the interests of discipline. They themselves are frequently disciplined for causing the situation. The solution is to train officers. Young West Pointers who have never served in the ranks are guilty of dangerous absurdities. Make a year in the ranks a prerequisite to West Point and they will not be so inept.

Our regulations may be bettered and our administration of military law bettered; but it will not be improved by giving appeal powers to a bureau chief in Washington—a place for disgruntled officers, removed for inefficiency, for mutinous soldiers convicted by their commanders to gain sympathy and spread disaffection.

Army discipline is not pleasant. No discipline is pleasant. What seems to be forgotten in this discussion before the senate is that an army is no good to the civilian population of this nation unless it submits to rigorous discipline.

ASKING FOR IT.

The south is unquestionably making an extraordinary demonstration of its patriotism. We have already heard how the southern statesmen are pulling the wires to keep American soldiers in southern cantonments; we know the southerners like to have the boys around, especially when they are engaged in building roads. But a more striking illustration of southern patriotism is Representative Blanton's proposal to spend \$50,000,000 to erect "suitable memorial" to war heroes in his home county in Texas.

We don't assume that Mr. Blanton expects to get \$50,000,000; he probably works on the theory that it doesn't do any harm to ask. He may get something—other Democrats have. As Senator Penrose said, it is a gem "appealing to the loftiest aspirations." Mr. Blanton is a gem of purest ray.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT SMOKE.

We observe some testy inquiries bearing upon the subject of smoke control; asking why we talk so much about the fact of the smoke's presence and speak so little of the means of preventing it. We are glad to detect this interest.

We did not suppose it mattered much. The whole town is full of smoke, so full that every one seemed content and we concluded that it must be something of a rivalry or at least a general lifting of the lid.

One of the reasons for so much smudge is that we have no smoke inspection worth mentioning. There are laws on the subject, but they are sifted over with soot and can't be read. Hence they are not enforced.

It is apparent that persons who operate large furnaces are not conscious of violation unless they are daily reminded of it. It is as if a citizen should decide to commit a homicide each day because no one told him not to and only refrain from murder on the days when cautioned against it. The big smoke producers, not having been warned for some time, quite naturally cannot be expected to obey the law.

There is said to be a tacit understanding between the municipal and federal authorities whereby, owing to the "poor" quality of the coal, the city may smoke ad lib. But we are told by a former

official of the fuel administration that seven-eighths of the industries now guilty of smoke nuisance are using the same grade of coal they have always used and that the nuisance lies in the failure to employ their smoke prevention devices, although it would be profitable for them to do so.

This is as to manufacturers and large users of coal. There is probably an excuse for housekeepers who, in many instances, have been compelled to get on with soft fuel when anthracite has been their customary fuel. But most of the smoke is unnecessary.

STATE CONSTABULARY.

We would be aping the eccentricities of the ostrich to deny there is opposition to the project of a state constabulary. But we cannot blind ourselves to the necessity of such an organization.

Chiefly there is opposition from the labor unions and that of the automobileists who believe their penchant for speed will suffer unwise restriction. In each case we believe the opposition is based upon suspicion directed, not against the merits of a state police system, but against a fear of perversion of these merits.

We do not believe in the use of a state force, either constabulary or militia, for strike breaking purposes. But we do believe in the maintenance of order, and it is traditional that industrial disturbances frequently verge beyond the control of local peace officers.

Labor unions are wont to charge that rioting often is precipitated by employers in order to throw the odium upon the unions; employers charge that unions provoke disorders to more effectively hamper production; in either case the desirable end is the restoration of order. What complaint logically lies against the installation of a force competent to maintain the order which both sides alike to be so needful?

No one disputes the need for municipal police. It may be alleged by some that such polices are sufficient. But only in the cities; small communities are utterly at the mercy of any unusual outbreak because their peace officers are numerically inadequate for the suppression of occasional misdemeanors. A town marshal is a ludicrous figure in a mine riot.

Frequently use is made of the figure, "Cossacks," in describing the activities of constabulary such as in Pennsylvania. The impression is cast that the "Cossacks" move in marauding bands, riding down the populace and committing hateful depredations. But of course this is only a figure of speech. The state police are few in number but tremendously efficient solely in the capacity of policemen. The whole force proposed for Illinois would number fewer than \$100; hardly enough to "terrify" the state.

The bill may not pass; but it is none the less a worthy measure. We are bound to have some form of state troops. We believe the efficacy of militia as state police to be at least debatable. It is the business of the governor to protect the people from extraordinary violence. Apparently the question lies between an unwieldy force of militia and a compact, vigilant police force.

As for the automobileists, no competent driver need be disturbed about his rights under a statewide system as against the thousand and one speed regulations, town, county and municipal, now in existence.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SICK.

The registered nurses in opposing a shorter term of training for those who enter the profession have not brought forward any arguments that will convince the general public they are in the right. As against their attitude we have the statements of reputable physicians to the effect that one year's training is sufficient to qualify a nurse to handle ordinary cases of illness.

It is not contended that the graduates of a three years' course receive useless or unnecessary training; there will always be plenty of cases where their superior qualifications will make their employment indispensable. In all probability the short term nurses will enter a field which is not occupied by the present registered nurses. They will be especially in demand in homes which cannot afford to pay the prevailing rate for the attendance of a professional nurse. What these homes want is a housekeeper with some knowledge of caring for the sick and not a specialist.

It may not be "inhuman," as the doctors contend, for the nurses to fight the proposed reform, but we are certain their attitude is opposed to the welfare of the sick of this city. During the recent influenza epidemic many persons discovered it was impossible to get a nurse at any price. Apparently the registered nurses want to continue a condition which makes such a shortage possible. But no profession ought to be allowed to establish a close corporation that will prove injurious to the people as a whole.

THE ILLINOIS WATERWAY.
After years of agitation it now appears that the army engineers have tentatively approved an Illinois waterway plan. Gov. Lowden and other Illinois officials have succeeded in convincing Gen. Black that the expenditure by Illinois of some \$18,000,000 for the waterway is economically justified. This great improvement has been endorsed by practically all impartial engineers, and yet the war department has hitherto refused to give its approval in spite of the fact that millions of dollars were wasted every year on waterway projects which obviously had little or no commercial value. It is to be hoped that Gov. Lowden's plan will now be adopted without further delay.

ASKING FOR IT.
The south is unquestionably making an extraordinary demonstration of its patriotism. We have already heard how the southern statesmen are pulling the wires to keep American soldiers in southern cantonments; we know the southerners like to have the boys around, especially when they are engaged in building roads. But a more striking illustration of southern patriotism is Representative Blanton's proposal to spend \$50,000,000 to erect "suitable memorial" to war heroes in his home county in Texas.

We don't assume that Mr. Blanton expects to get \$50,000,000; he probably works on the theory that it doesn't do any harm to ask. He may get something—other Democrats have. As Senator Penrose said, it is a gem "appealing to the loftiest aspirations." Mr. Blanton is a gem of purest ray.

Editorial of the Day

STATE POLICE FORCES.
(Davenport Times.)

Illinois is beginning to discuss the need of a state police force to take the place of the national guard for domestic protection. It is said for such a force that it would be all the time on the job and would protect the farmers as well as assist to the welfare of the residents of the cities. It would take the place of an army of fish and game wardens and would do much in regard to the cost, too, it is said that its maintenance would not be more than has been spent by the state for the support of the national guard.

The league should not be composed exclusively of representatives named by the executive branches of the governments, but should include representatives of the people selected in such a way as to represent the views of the different parties in their respective parliaments.

The women adopted the following resolution:

"That the international woman suffrage conference urges that the coming peace should be a peace of the people—the world—the women—are not in any way consulted.

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The women who called on Henry White, the American plenipotentiary; Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian plenipotentiary; W. F. Massey, the New Zealand plenipotentiary; and George Barnes, the English plenipotentiary, reported themselves delighted with the reception.

"They all said they would help us establish a commission to represent the needs and opinions of women in regard to the peace conference and the league of nations," was their report.

The most important audience tomorrow will be with President Poincaré, who has graciously made an appointment to receive the women in the Palace of the Elysée.

PAGE THE ICE WATER!

Unless all opinion is at fault, some years from now the kaiser would swap a kingdom for a heatless day.

Richmond News-Leader.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

In Phoenix, Arizona, distance lends enchantment to the view. But the hills are far away, and as I did not visit the Southwest to contemplate the works of man, however ingenious, I followed the westerly sun to where the mountains come down to the sea. I do not fancy the elevated parts of New Mexico and Arizona; and as there was no thought of pleasing me when they were created, I feel free to express a modified rapture in their contemplation. I should have remained enough geology to know that granite is not found in this section, except at the bottom of the Grand Canyon. The hills I like are made of old-fashioned stuff, not young, upstart tufts and sandstones that was not thought of when the Laurentians were built. One really cannot have much respect for a rock that he can kick to pieces. The gay young buttes in this land of quickly shifting horizons are not without their charm; they look well in certain lights, and they are decidedly better than no hills at all. Although immature, they have an air of pretending to be very ancient to be the ruins of mountains. They are picturesque and colorful. And I would swap a league of them for one arid boulder the size of a box-car, with thick coverlet of reindeer moss.

When I left the train at Pasadena I saw what I took to be a procession of the K. K. K. It proved to be citizens in flu masks. I was interested, but not alarmed; whereas a lady tourist who departed on the following day fell in a swoon and was conveyed to the hospital. The newspaper charged her disorder to the mask, but as she was from Chicago I suspect that her reason was unsettled by the weather. The mask was to keep the dust out of her eyes. I am not so sure that she was from Chicago, as the mask was not clean. And Pasadena is clean almost immediately. I was obliged to join the maskers, and I found the inconvenience only slight. The mask keeps the nose warm after sundown, and is convenient to the nose. I have never remarked better looking folks than the people of Pasadena. The so-called human race has never appeared to better advantage. The women were especially charming, and were all, for once, equally handicapped, like the veiled sex in the Orient.

Whoever christened it the Pacific ocean was the giver of innocent pleasure to every third person who has set eyes on it since. "There's the Pacific," you hear people exclaim to one another when the train reaches the top of a pass. "Isn't it calm? That's why it's called the Pacific." And it is not. That's why it's called the Pacific. And it is not.

Some such observation must have occurred the second adventure in Darien, before he fell silent upon his peak.

I shall say nothing about the never to be sufficiently esteemed climate of California, nor even to the whidjammers of Los Angeles.

The last word concerning those enthusiasts was spoken by a San Francisco man who addressed the people of "Los," explained to them the perils of the sea, and that the winds were almost immovable.

Many people get rough skins from exposure to the cold and wind. This factor is more operatory in winter than in other seasons. It is a fact that spring brings us with it lots of good health.

For instance, we have a perfectly good bench of causes. These effects result from our winter habits and customs. Then how foolish it is to be misled by somebody's speculation about impurities of the blood.

If a person comes out of the winter with these ailments all he has to do is to get well of them is to shed his winter habits and customs. If he wants to take a spring medicine to occupy his mind while his new habits are curing him, let him do it.

The answer to the second question is:

While sassafras is no better than sulphur and molasses it is no worse. Neither of them is either good or bad. In my day I sometimes took one and sometimes the other. I survived both. Sassafras was the lesser punishment.

REPLY.

QUIT EATING MEAT.

Mrs. H. B. R. writes: "I have been troubled for some time with acid in urine, which causes considerable irritation.

For instance, we have a perfectly good bench of causes. These effects result from our winter habits and customs. Then how foolish it is to be misled by somebody's speculation about impurities of the blood.

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REPLY.

Q. NO. 1.

Q. NO. 2.

Q. NO. 3.

Q. NO. 4.

Q. NO. 5.

Q. NO. 6.

Q. NO. 7.

Q. NO. 8.

Q. NO. 9.

Q. NO. 10.

Q. NO. 11.

Q. NO. 12.

Q. NO. 13.

Q. NO. 14.

Q. NO. 15.

Q. NO. 16.

Q. NO. 17.

Q. NO. 18.

CITY'S CHILDREN HEALTHIER THAN FARM NEIGHBORS

Survey Routs Old Theory,
but Board Is Aiding
County Youngsters.

BY EYE WITNESS.

For several days now we have been getting helpfully together over the malnourished and maimed school children within the city limits, and we have seen how little, relatively speaking, is being done in the way of intensive and thoroughly systematized work to insure his right feeding and his education in the fundamentals of health.

But would you believe that just beyond the city limits—within the boundaries of Cook county and within boundaries that in another generation probably will mark the area of the largest commercial capital in Christendom—the percentage of underfed and malnourished school children is relatively far greater than in Chicago?

An epitome of conditions existing in the extensive rural stretches of Cook county hamlets, villages, farmsteads, and country-side with a population aggregating 200,000, has been arranged.

What Statistics Show.

Such an epitome will show, among other startling things, that there are in the rural parts of Cook county considerably more than twice as many malnourished schoolchildren as there are in Chicago; that tooth, eye, and ear defects are more prevalent among "the very cheeked little ones" of song and story than they are among the pale and pasty city children, also of song and story, and that in the matter of underfed, enlarged tonsils, enlarged glands, breathlessness, dental anomalies, and all the other ills that trouble the percentage against the country child.

It is because within the last four years men and women of vision and of a keen sense of social service like Mrs. Gertrude Howe Brinton and Peter Reinberg and Superintendent of County schools Tobin and Minnick of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute and Harold Palmer and others in the Bureau of Social Service of Cook county, have made known all this that will tell yet again in some sections just beyond the city limits the work for child welfare is better organized and going forward more fruitfully than it is within the city limits.

Hence Mrs. Bowen of the Council of Defense and the Woman's City club, Dr. Evans of THE TRIBUNE, Mrs. Arthur Aldis, Mr. Minnick, Mrs. Edwin Johnson, president of the Chicago Woman's club; Dr. Petrovitz, Mrs. Ira Couch Wood of the Elizabeth McCormick foundation, and Mrs. Dunlap Smith, are going before Commissioner Peter Reinberg next Monday morning to urge that the county commissioners cooperate in such extension.

More Visiting Nurses.

On behalf of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, Mr. Minnick has promised that the institute will not only continue its assignments of eleven visiting nurses now working without cost to the county, with the visiting nursing nurses paid by the county, but also will contribute \$600 annually to every Cook county community in the rural areas.

The present solid fabric of this county child welfare work has been four years a-building. It started with two nurses appointed by the county board. It now comprises fifteen, the maintenance of one thousand dollars a month of the separation between the board and the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, costs the county nothing.

With this small but highly expert staff health centers are conducted in Cicero, Gross Point, Chicago Heights, Melrose Park, Maywood, and Steger. Cicero, or Oak Park center has one day for tubercular cases, one for strictly child welfare cases, and one for general health advice.

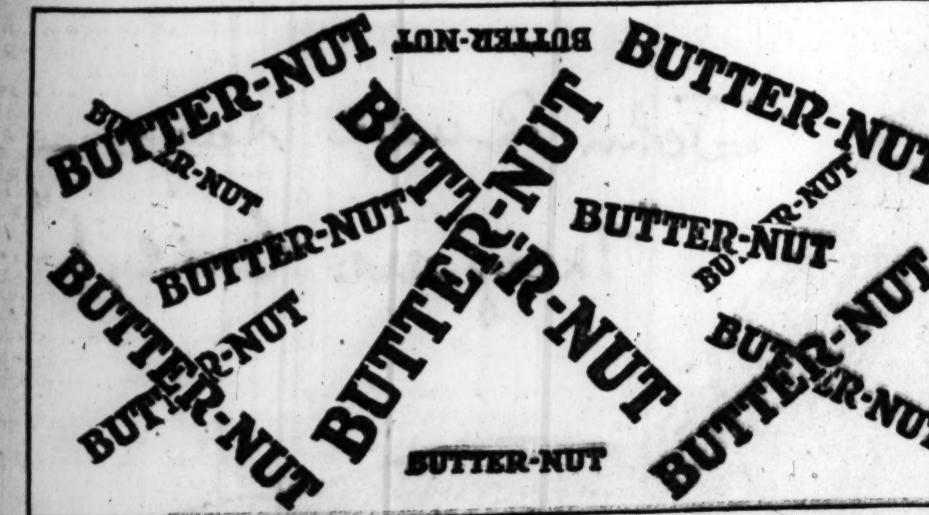
Nurses' 1,600 "Fit" Cases.

This Rural Public Health Nursing Service, giving it its unwieldy title, has cared for 1,600 cases of influenza since Nov. 1. In two years the fifteen nurses have attended and advised

now two more nurses are urgently needed, and two runabouts, this last because an auto doubles a nurse's efficiency.

The R. P. H. N. S. is a good thing, and it ought to be pushed along—initials and all.

Look at the Subject Any Way You Please



The conclusion is invariably the same

BUTTER-NUT BREAD

(Registered U. S. Pat. Office)

Is the Most Economical Bread
It is Made from the Best Materials
It has Quality all the Way Through
It is the Best Liked Bread

When you buy BUTTER-NUT BREAD you know
You get the best and most economical Bread made

SCHULZE BAKING CO.
BAKERS OF

The Bread Dealers Like to Sell
and Consumers Like to Buy

W. H. JONES

ARE THEY BROTHERS?

Parents Fighting Bachelor's Claim He Is Father of Harold
Compare Pictures to Prove Their Case.



COURT ASKED TO PASS ON RIVAL 'FATHER' CLAIMS

Married Couple to Fight Bachelor's Suit to Get Baby.

Baby Harold Glynn, not yet 8, played about the home of Mrs. Joseph White, 651 Barry avenue, yesterday, entirely unaware that the stage was being set in the Circuit court for a revival of "Solomon's Judgment" with him as the main piece of "property."

Rivals for the title of "father" will ask Judge Charles M. Walker to pass on their claims. Mrs. Evelyn Glynn, 1614 Belden avenue, is the mother. Mrs. Glynn's husband, Richard, and John Harold Malone, 1219 Erie avenue, are the opposite claimants.

Last October Malone sued in Juvenile court and asked that the child be turned over to Miss Catherine Shannon of the court for custody as she saw fit. This plea was granted and Harold since has been living with Mrs. White at the Barry avenue address.

Miss Frances E. Spooner, an attorney, yesterday, acting for Mr. and Mrs. Glynn, filed an answer to Malone's petition that he be appointed guardian and given actual custody of the baby.

"The secret of Malone's action," said Miss Spooner, "is that he, a Catholic, seeks to have the boy brought up in that religion, and in this he is aided by Miss Shannon. Mrs. Glynn is a Protestant, and while her husband is a Catholic, he subscribes to her wishes in the matter."

"Ten years ago the Glynn's were married and in the following eighteen years they became parents of seven children. About three and a half years ago Mr. and Mrs. Glynn quarreled and separated. It was then that Mrs. Glynn met Malone.

"Five months later the baby was born. Soon after that the Glynn's were married again. Glynn returned to his seven other children and husband. But still Malone claims to be the father of the child."

Mrs. Glynn submitted photographs of her other children to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE to show the likeness between them and Harold.

Chicago Steers Own Course on Reconstruction Program

Wearied by the continual delays in Washington and the failure of congress to put through legislation in aid of the business interests of the country, the Chicago Association of Commerce began an active campaign yesterday for the reconstruction of commercial and industrial affairs. The scope of the campaign and the manner in which it is to be pushed will be decided today at a meeting of officials of the organization.

The necessity for immediate action by congress is pointed out in the first page of this week's Chicago Commerce, the organ of the association:

"WANTED:

"A national reconstruction program."

"Three months after the signing of the armistice the United States is without a national reconstruction program."

"The Chicago Association of Commerce, the nation's chamber, and other similar bodies are determined to bring about a reconstruction—such as its own field."

"This is the nation's problem. It is the duty of the congress of the United States to lead—not follow."

"Congress should define without delay a reconstruction policy to which all other agencies can lend their strength."

"This task should be undertaken by the present Congress before adjournment."

"If time permits, the executive committee should follow immediately with a national reconstruction program as the first order of business."

"We were unprepared for war. There is no justification for continual unpreparedness for peace. Let us have action."

At a meeting of the executive committee of the association the following resolution was adopted, and was telegraphed to Washington:

"Resolved that the Chicago Association of Commerce urge upon congress the enactment of such legislation as will provide a proper and adequate program of reconstruction of the commercial and industrial affairs of the nation; such being necessitated by the ending of the war, and."

"Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the senators and the representatives from the first ten districts of this state."

"Will Care for Returning Soldiers."

"The reconstruction program is to be carried on by the government with the purpose of caring for returning soldiers for whom jobs are to be provided and who are to be cared for until they can find regular employment."

This resolution was referred to President H. H. Merriek and the army and navy committee of the organization.

"The resolution is to be submitted to the former commanding general of the army and in want."

"H. H. MACCALLUM TAKES NEW POST."

After serving the Canadian Pacific Ocean Liner Line as manager of the firm for nine years H. H. MacCallum will leave on Sunday for Toronto, where he will be in charge of a new agent for the province of Ontario during the war; it should be done now."

"I came into personal contact with two pathetic cases today. Both were men from overseas. One returned with a leg shot off, the other's arm had to be amputated. And both of these men were walking the streets without money and in want."

"It is suggested, therefore, that the government call the attention of federal managers to the necessities of giving careful attention to the applications of returning soldiers to their former positions."

"Chez Pathéto Closes."

"I suggested to the Red Cross and Knights of Columbus that this is the time to close down, and this is what they did."

"We need barracks to house the men. If the various organizations will procure the barracks the government will see that cots are furnished, if they cannot be secured otherwise."

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SECOND WARDERS BEGIN TO DOUBT MAYOR HAS HALO

Martyr Pose Doesn't Make Hit with Colored Women's Club.

Mrs. Nannie Reed, a prominent worker for her race, last night addressed the Colored Women's Republican club at 1313 South State street. She said she was glad to speak for Judge Harry Olson.

"You know," she said, "it always makes me a bit skeptical about a politician's professions of purity when he spends most of his time attacking the newspapers. Any one with sense knows that newspapers are necessary."

"The first thing you do when you're a village girl is to above all things to hate the newspaper. You can't get along without them. We wouldn't know about this great league of nations tonight, but for our newspapers. Whatever may be their editorial policy, they do print the news, and it is the news that keeps the world posted and determines our public thinking."

Fire Where There's Smoke.

"Now, I know that newspapers sometimes may make a mistake. They are human, just like you and me. But it does seem to me that they can't all be wrong just at this time, and I think there must be a little fire where there's so much smoke."

"I think it strange that our mayor is spending so much time attacking our newspapers. I don't know what they have done to him. But I know that our newspapers are not all bad at the time. I know we wouldn't be able to get along very well without them."

"When you see a politician running for office and posing as a martyr you just stop and think hard. I am willing to grant that Mayor Thompson is a little cherub and that his wings are sprouting and that he ought to be given the golden harp. That takes with some people—this posing as a martyr. But it doesn't go here."

Praises Judge Olson.

Mrs. Reed spoke of Judge Olson as a man of intelligence, fine character and clear vision. She urged all the women of her race to go forth and work with all their might for a man who looked at the best interests of the entire race and not to "controlling their votes by handing out a few cheap jobs at the city hall."

Says Race Is Patriotic.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay Davis, widely known writer and lecturer, talked on patriotism.

"Mayor Thompson and his friends represent to the public that they carry the black belt home in their vest pockets," she said. "It is not true. The patriotism of our race has never been questioned. Whatever else we may be, we are 100 per cent American. When the German propagandists tried

RESULTS OF "TRIBUNE" STRAW VOTE

	Republicans	Democrats	Socialist	Labor
Thompson	56	66	124	8
Olson	56	91	78	11
South Side "L" trains	118	224	17	15
Edison building	82	53	60	11
Marshall Field annex	8	37	10	3
Masonic temple	32	19	35	5
Stewart building (cont.)	5	6	7	1
Reliance building	9	15	8	3
Totals for day	254	224	273	23
Grand totals of poll	934	964	532	128
	1,125	443	128	183

John Max Heidelmier, listed on the ballot as a Democrat, received 11 votes. Carter H. Harris and Macay Hoyne, whose names do not appear on the straw ballot, received respectively, 3 and 6 votes.



to stir up trouble among our people in the south after the war started they failed. They always will fall when they attempt to turn the colored race from its loyalty to the United States.

"We are not interested in a few jobs at the city hall. We are interested in clean government. Why, our streets are the filthiest in the world. We want clean streets."

Major Gives Only Jobs.

"It is not what Thompson has done for a few jobholders, but the question is, What has Thompson done for us? He hasn't done the things he said he would have done. He has looked at jobs at a clean, wholesome Second ward."

"The Second ward is 100 per cent American and that's why I am for him. And now this man Merriam hops in here and makes it all the more difficult and the Lord knows Merriam hasn't a ghost of a show."

Mrs. Bertha Montgomery, president of the club, reported 515 names on the roster.

PROVES KINSHIP TO SEATTLE'S FIGHTING MAYER

Ole Hanson, Seattle's battling mayor, apparently hasn't all the fighting blood in the family.

Ole Hanson, his brother, who resides at 6400 University avenue, seems to have a drop or two of the red corpuscles himself.

In an official statement issued from Capt. Charles E. Merriam's headquarters Thursday night E. O. Hanson said he said he was supporting Merriam for mayor. The statement referred to him as a brother of Seattle's fighting mayor.

"I want to tell you," said E. O. Hanson yesterday, addressing a TRIBUNE man, "that E. O. Hanson is backing any one for anything. I am not a politician and have plenty to do to attend to my own business. If I were backing any one it would be as E. O. Hanson and E. O. Hanson, brother of Ole Hanson, Seattle's mayor. I am not working for or against Charles E. Merriam."

At the Merriam headquarters this explanation was made:

A friend of Hanson reported to the headquarters that he had received a letter from Mr. Hanson in which the writer announced his support of Capt. Merriam. An interview for Mr. Hanson was still being prepared. He didn't appear to sign it, but some one included the purported interview with Hanson in material sent to the press.

The Thompson rooters have a new song they are singing nightly at Big Bill's meetings. It is in the form of an acrostic, the first letter of the lines spelling T-H-O-M-P-S-O-N. It was written by Thomas P. Westendorf and Jules thusly:

To run a town and run it right
Old fashioned ways won't do a bite—
Make sure we reelect him.
Pure politics must stand the test,
So let each voter do his best;
Or him the mighty task will rest.
Nor can we now reject him.

The second of the receptions to women workers will be held this afternoon in parlors C and D of the Hotel Sherman, when Mr. Switzer will do some more fancy beaming and high-toned speechmaking.

The Carey press agent sent out a new issue last night. It is water for bath tubs above the third floor. His statement follows: "Overlooking not the slightest matter of interest to the public, Thomas E. Carey, Democratic candidate for mayor, promises that after his election he will see that poor families living in the outskirts will have no further difficulty in obtaining water above the third floor."

Commodore James A. Pugh will tell

him he is against Mayor Thompson,

and Capt. James McLaughlin will tell

the soldiers are thinking about at a Merriam luncheon at the Hotel Morison today.

Miss Jane Addams yesterday came next

to Capt. Merriam. She said that

his election would make Chicago

the pioneer in the scientific administra-

tion of American cities.

The billboard campaign starts next

week. The cubists will be shown

some new wrinkles in the art of making

things seem not like they are.

OLSON RELATED WHAT THOMPSON DID TO CHICAGO

SWEITZER ACTS AS OTHERS TALK, SAY SOLDIERS
Praise His Work to Get Them Votes at the Primary.

"Achievements" of "Big Bill" Are Listed by Rival Candidate.

Judge Harry Olson last night told his audience what, in his opinion, Mayor Thompson had done TO Chicago.

Among the list of "achievements" the judge enumerated the following:

"His has been the champion pro-thrift administration.

"He entered office pledged to efficiency and merit. In four months there had been more than 9,000 temporary appointments. At an average of \$1,000 annually for each employee he was more than \$1,500,000 spent in political campaign.

Private Herman J. F. Engelbrecht, Hotel Madison and Canal streets, Eleventh infantry, Fifth division; wounded in the Argonne and Verdun.

Private Constantine Dobies, 2815 South Kosciusko, Sixty-first Infantry, wounded first at Chateau Thierry and later at Verdun.

Private Arthur S. Krooth, 5621 Calumet avenue, Three Hundred and Eleventh field signal battalion.

Lieut. George Mackey, United States aviation service, decorated by the king of Italy for work on the Tagliamento front.

These soldiers signed an address to their commander which was presented to Mr. Switzer. It reads in part:

"There was the split salary charge, resulting in the abolition of the department of public service.

"The boiler inspectors were fired because they would not go along with the mayor."

"The other candidates have been talking about what they are going to do for the soldiers and sailors. Mr. Switzer has been doing some things. The Switzer bill, which has just passed the state senate, was framed at the suggestion of Mr. Switzer. He invited the other candidates for mayor to join him in urging its passage, but there is no record that any of them about it."

CAREY'S PRESS BUREAU CLAIMS HOYNE ASSISTANT

The public relations bureau at the headquarters of Thomas Carew, Democratic candidate for mayor, had a statement last night saying that Mr. Assistant State's Attorney Michael Sullivan had taken the stump for the brick maker. The "official" statement carries the following interview with Mr. Sullivan:

"But when all is said and done," he said, "the foundations of the traction system are too narrow to accommodate the growing population of Chicago. They must be broadened in the near future, otherwise the growth of the city will be strangled, and the entire population will suffer."

"Value of the street railway property must be fair and just, because on the valuation the fare largely depends. No absolutely guaranteed return of 8 per cent on an investment can be permitted. That is a higher rate than the state law against usury permits between individuals. And in general, the substantial objections made to the recent traction ordinance must be squarely met. It is simply idle to submit another ordinance which the public objections developed during the last two years disposes of itself."

"In any traction settlement I will say that public ownership of the lines at the earliest possible moment is recognized as a fundamental."

Honest and sound administration, based upon the merit system, and free from machine entanglements, is necessary."

IDEAL LABORATORIES CO.

430 East 41st, Chicago, Ill.

MERRIAM GIVES PLATFORM ON TRACTION ISSUE

Enforcement of Existing Ordinance Held First Necessity.

Wounded soldiers called on Robert M. Switzer yesterday and thanked him for his origination of the bill now in the legislature which seeks to enfranchise all returned soldiers on primary day and election day, without regard to whether they had returned home in time to get their names on the registration books. The call was prompted by the news that the bill was passed by the senate and was now before the house.

Among the heroes who accompanied the delegation were:

Private Herman J. F. Engelbrecht, Hotel Madison and Canal streets, Eleventh infantry, Fifth division; wounded in the Argonne and Verdun.

Private Constantine Dobies, 2815 South Kosciusko, Sixty-first Infantry, wounded first at Chateau Thierry and later at Verdun.

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IDEAL LABORATORIES CO.

430 East 41st, Chicago, Ill.

At a Cost of \$1000 a word

A distinguished author may receive one dollar a word for his production. An advertising expert sometimes writes a message the production of which costs more than one thousand dollars a word.

A great reading public knows and applauds the author. The copy-writer of the advertisement is known to very few, even in his own little world.

The oldest and most experienced advertiser values the real expert most.

The newest and most inexperienced advertiser leaves it all with sublime confidence to—"a clever young chap—my wife's cousin."

In advertising, as in the iron and steel business, we are developing specialists.

When you advertise, secure expert advice.

Publishers don't write advertisements, but they know those that do.

Advertising space in the Butterick publications is for sale by accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—Publisher

The Delineator

Everybody's Magazine

Two dollars the year, each

TO Manufacturers Business Men Financiers

interested in Foreign Trade will send upon request, without charge, the February number of the

YOUROVETA REVIEW

an interesting, timely, authoritative Review dealing with matters of foreign trade everywhere.

YOUROVETA Home & Foreign Trade Co., INC.

165 Broadway New York

CHICAGO BRANCH:

524 Clark & Comm'l Nat'l Bank Bldg., 208 So. La Salle St.

Branches and Connections in the leading trade centers of the world

Advertise in The Tribune.

The Autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt

(Continued from yesterday.)

INSTALLMENT XVIII. 1899. By the McClure News Syndicate. In the spring of 1885 I was appointed by Mayor Strong, police commissioner, and I served as president of the police commission of New York for the two following years. Mayor Strong had been elected mayor the preceding fall, when the general anti-democratic wave of that year coincided with one of the city's occasional insurrections of virtue and conduct turning out of control from municipal control. He had been elected at a nonpartisan ticket—nearly always the right kind of men who were fit for self-government—if, in other words, our town and our institutions were not sham. We all get good government. I do not contend that my theory will automatically bring about government. I do contend that it will enable us to get as good government as we deserve and that the other way will not.

The then government of the police department was so devised as to render it most difficult to accomplish anything good, while the field for intrigue and conspiracy was limitless. There were four commissioners, two supposed to belong to one party and two to the other, although in fact they never divided on party lines. There was a chief, appointed by the commissioners, but whom they could not remove without a regular trial subject to review by the courts of law. This chief and any one commissioner had power to hold up most of the acts of the other three commissioners.

It was made easy for the four commissioners to come to a deadlock among themselves, and if no decision was avoided it was easy for one commissioner, by intriguing with the chief, to bring the other three to a standstill. The commissioners were appointed by the mayor, but he could not remove them without the assent of the governor, who was usually politically opposed to him. In the same way, the commissioners could appoint the patrolmen, but they could not remove them, save after a trial which went up for review to the courts.

Hard to Convict.

As was inevitable under our system of law procedure, this meant that the action of the court was apt to be determined by legal technicalities. It was possible to dismiss a man from the service for quite insufficient reasons and to provide against the reversal of the sentence if the technicalities of procedure were observed. But the commissioners were apt to add men, against whom it was impossible to get legal evidence which a court could properly consider in a criminal trial (and the mood of the court might be to treat the case as if it were a criminal trial), but it was easy to get evidence which would render it not merely justifiable but necessary for a man to remove them from his private employ—and surely the public employer. Accordingly, most of the worst men put out were reinstated by the courts; and when the mayor attempted to remove one of my colleagues who made it his business to try to make the work done by the rest of us the governor sided with the recalcitrant commissioner and refused to permit his removal.

Nevertheless, an astounding quantity of work was done in reforming the force. We had a good deal of power, anyhow; we exercised it to the full; and we accomplished some things by assuming the appearance of a power which we did not really possess. The first fight we had was to keep the police entirely out of the force, and not only politics but every kind of improper favoritism. Doubtless in making thousands of appointments and hundreds of promotions there were men who contrived to use influence of which I was ignorant. But these cases must have been few and far between. As far as was humanly possible, the appointments and promotions were made without regard to any question except the fitness of the man for the needs of the service. Civil service commission, I had been instructed by heads of departments and bureaus how to get men appointed without regard to politics and assuring them that by following our methods they would obtain first class results. As police commissioner I was able practically to apply my own teachings.

(Continued tomorrow.)



TRUSTWORTHY goods and nothing else are sold here; you prove by wear their 100 per cent satisfaction; nothing less satisfies us; money cheerfully refunded

\$50, \$55, \$60 army officers' overcoats, \$25

Army and navy officers' suits, privates' uniforms now selling at about half price.

This sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx suits, overcoats, ulsters is an event Nothing like it before \$40, \$45, \$50 values, \$35

WE bought them at a large discount on the regular prices to help clear the wholesale surplus; the importance of it is in the high quality of the goods; in the lively styles; in the great array of choice all-wool fabrics

There is a substantial saving for you in every item Men's sack suits, single and double breasted; men's frock suits; men's overcoats and ulsters; men's medium weight overcoats

FEATURING young men's advance styles for spring; single and double breasted welt-waist suits and overcoats; military styles

We have every size; we can fit any human figure; we offer you a most extraordinary clothes buying opportunity

Men's suits, 2nd floor; blue and black suits, 3rd floor Young men's suits and overcoats, 4th floor Men's overcoats, 6th floor

\$35

Best quality Carr melton overcoats, silk lined, Hart Schaffner & Marx made, \$70 value, \$47.50

GREAT reductions in the prices of fur lined, fur collared overcoats, heavy imported overcoats and ulsters; and our \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70 suits much reduced

Super-values in boys' suits overcoats, \$15

MANY choice fabrics and patterns, in late, lively styles Suits with two pairs of pants; excellent, warm ulsters and double breasted overcoats; undoubtedly the best values you'll see anywhere; now marked \$15

Reduced prices on SamPeck boys' clothes that have been \$25, \$30, \$35

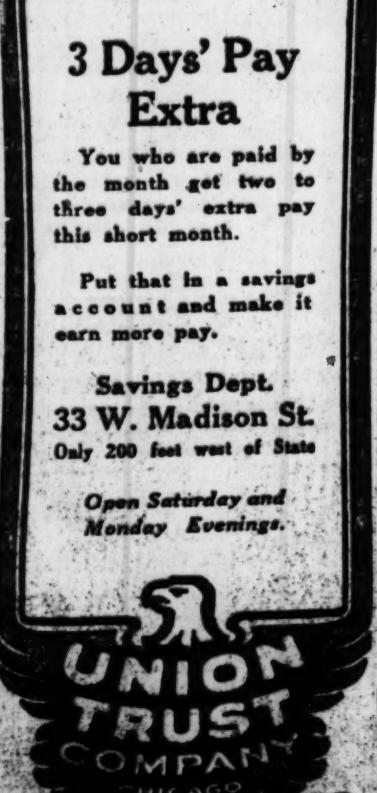
Topcoats; spring weight overcoats a third underpriced 6th floor

A SPECIAL lot of salesmen's samples, wholesale surplus stocks, and a few carried over from 1918 stock All-wool fabrics; half or quarter lined with rich silks; a good chance for the man who is going to buy a spring overcoat. They're regular \$25, \$30, \$35 values; at \$16.50

Maurice L Rothschild

Good clothes; nothing else
Southwest Corner Jackson and State

Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul



Money
cheerfully
refunded

'BLACK DEVILS' COME TO TOWN MONDAY; HURRAH

Negro Troopers Will Get Big Welcome; Arrive Here at 8:30 A. M.

Chicago's "Old Eighth"—the Third Hundred and Seventieth regiment of infantry—will be home on Monday.

Seventy-four officers and 1,276 soldiers of the famous Negro regiment that covered itself with glory on the fields of France will leave its eastern camp today and arrive in Chicago on Monday. This news was received last night by Col. William Nelson Pelouze, chairman of the welcoming committee. The word was flashed immediately to thousands of friends and relatives of the troopers, who are making preparations to give the "Black Devils," as the Germans named them, the greatest homecoming and victory celebration which Chicago has seen.

The "Old Eighth" is scheduled to detrain in Chicago at 8:30 a. m. from a three section troop train, and will march directly to the Coliseum. The soldiers are expected to wear their steel helmets, numerous medals, and other honors. Their own band, that played "Illinois" in the very teeth of German guns, will lead the parade.

At the Coliseum the fighting men will find plenty of food, music, and all their relatives and friends. Dancing and dinner will be the chief features on the Coliseum program.

WILL MARCH THROUGH LOOP.

At 2:30 p. m. the regiment will form for a parade up Michigan avenue and through the loop to the troop trains, which will carry the men to Camp Grant for demobilization.

Making arrangements for this particular homecoming celebration is as easy as touching a match to a powder magazine." Col. Pelouze and Ald. Jackson and the local committees of colored people on the south side have been forehand and know exactly what program will be carried out for their boys. I plan to requisition a big army truck to carry a "fighting unit" sign ahead of the regimental band in the parade. It will read something like this:

"Chicago's Eighth regiment, now the Three Hundred and Seventieth Infantry."

"Smashed the Hindenburg line!"

"Lost ninety-three killed and 495 wounded in the hottest of fighting on the western front."

"We will also secure a complete list of all the battles the regiment en-

CHICAGO CASUALTIES

ARMY

KILLED IN ACTION.
PRIVATE.
Brockman, Arthur Charles, 4143 W. 31st-st.
Klawikowski, Frank, 3019 W. 22d-st.
DIED OF DISEASE.
CAPTAIN.
Dever, Tracy C., 5833 South Wood-st.
SERGEANT.
Parker, Walter C., 5211 Wabash-av.
Lowe, Harry W. (Wagoner),
Rachas, Whitol, 147 31st-st., Melrose Park.

MARINES

KILLED SEVERELY.
SERGEANT.
Smith, William B., 5025 S. Marshfield.
SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF CORRECTIONS.
KILLED IN ACTION.
(Previously reported died.)
LIEUTENANT.
Harris, David B., 5315 Dorchester-av.
MISSING IN ACTION.
(Previously reported wounded severely.)
PRIVATE.
Grigalas, Joseph, 214 W. 24th-st.
KILLED IN ACTION.
(Previously reported missing.)
PRIVATE.
Tindra, James, 68 West Van Buren-st.
RETURNED TO DUTY.
(Previously reported missing.)
PRIVATE.
Haase, Fred W., 2447 Haynes-av.
Christoph, Elmer E., 1844 Sherwin-av.

gaged in and carry all of the historic names on the homecoming banner."

Hold Advance Celebration.

An advance celebration to "sort of tune up for the big day" will be held at 4 p. m. tomorrow in the clubhouse of the Peoples' Movement organization at 3140 Indiana avenue in honor of the Eighth's return. Bureaugard F. Moseley, proprietor of the Idlewild hotel, where officers of the regiment will be given a special entertainment, has been made chairman of the business men of the district, has charge of the program.

Labor May Object.

That this may precipitate a row in

the legislature, brought on by spokesmen for labor organizations, who would prefer that the cost of labor be eliminated for the time being, is considered extremely probable.

The proposed Dunlap constabulary bill has a substantial bearing upon the harmony plan approached by the labor-employer conferences initiated by Gov. Lowden, and the disposition of men held largely responsible for legislation is in the bill should be struck out until there is definite understanding as to what the federal government proposes to do with respect to the returning national guard regiments.

"We're going to have real facts about this fightin' outfit," Mr. Moseley said, "and then we're going to sing the overseas medley that the 'Black Devils' sing in Greenwich on the march. It's battle terror over there. Everybody's welcome. It will be a large occasion."

LEGISLATURE TO PROBE BUILDING MATERIAL PRICE

Joint Resolution Being Prepared to Create Inquiry Body.

BY E. O. PHILLIPS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 14.—(Special) The Illinois legislature purposes to make an immediate and far-reaching investigation of the alleged high cost of building material, claimed in many flying reports as responsible for the delay in getting action upon state, county and municipal operations.

The senate Tuesday will adopt a joint resolution that is being prepared by the executive committee of the senate, intended to take the place of the pending senate resolutions introduced by Senator Denair protesting against the high freight rates, and of the Igoe resolution introduced yesterday in the house by the minority leader, admittedly as an attack upon the Republican state administration.

For Ethel M. Dell, who is known to readers everywhere whether they are readers of hers or not, as the author of "The Way of an Eagle," "The Keeper of the Door," "The Knave of Diamonds," and other romances that have sold by the hundreds of thousands, is the loudest of all noises in the London novel publishing world at the present time.

What makes this authoress' astonishing success still more striking is that it has been gained at so early an age, for she is not yet 30, a woman who knows her well assured me. This acquaintance describes Miss Dell as a "little, dark woman, not pretty, but extraordinarily 'interesting' in personality." She has kept out of the limelight with a perspicacity rare in memoirs of her craft, and is the subject of fewer personal "pars" in the press than any writer of equal popularity. As a result, almost nothing is known regarding her.

"I simply could not do creative work while the war situation was critical," W. L. George, he explained, "but as soon as it ceased to be so I got started on a new novel which is finished and will be making its appearance before long. Name? Well, it's called 'Blind Alley.'

It would be hard to find two authors more unlike in personality than W. L. George and Richard Pryce, whom I had ample opportunity for observing closely at a literary "fun worry."

George is ruddy of countenance, garbs himself like any business man, talks in a matter of fact way, and really suggests not at all the "literaryeller."

Pryce, on the other hand, is the pronouncedly aesthetic type. He is with the thin ring of mustaches, dimpled, and, to his general pleasure, "drooping." Just the man, in fact, to handle a teacup artistically. When I departed he was literally sitting at the feet of one of the fair ones, having assumed a picturesquely recumbent position on the floor.

Author of "Toward Morning."

TWO other youthful British authoresses who have made exceptionally good both in their own country and in the United States are Miss I. A. R. Wyile (I stands for Idaho), whose story of the development of a "Hun," "Toward Morning," has been so great a success on both sides of the Atlantic, and Miss Olive Wadsworth, who has made so big a strike with "The Flame."

When it comes to literary merit there is simply no comparison between the work of Miss Wyile and Ethel M. Dell,

which is the real difference.

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CITY'S CLAIM TO RULE TRACTION SERVICE FADES

Lines Admit the Utilities Board Controls; Fare Decision Delayed.

Chicago's city council appears to have given up its claim to control service. The state public utilities have complete jurisdiction over service, as well as fares, and the council's powers exist only in so far as they do not conflict with any rulings of the commission.

This bit of information was admitted yesterday before the commission, which took under advisement the petition of the Chicago surface lines for authority to raise fares to 7 cents. Up to this time there had been a public admission on the part of the traction heads or city officials that the commission had jurisdiction over service matters.

With the admission before the commission by Leonard A. Bushy, president of the lines, that the lines intended to withdraw their appeal from a decision of the commission requiring the use of trailers, the city council seems to have lost all its powers over the service lines given in the 1907 and subsequent traction ordinances.

City Must Fight Alone.

The commission, a few years ago, ordered the lines to use trailers to lessen congestion. The city and the lines fought this, and the Supreme Court of Illinois decided that the commission had no rights in the order. The city and the lines appealed to the United States Supreme court, but the lines will now drop out of this appeal, so the city will have to go it alone.

"We expect to withdraw this appeal at once," said Mr. Bushy.

"Does this mean that the lines recognize the authority of the commission to regulate service?" was asked of W. W. Gurney, general counsel for the lines.

"It does," Mr. Gurney said.

"Will this lead to trouble with the city council?" was asked.

"No," Mr. Gurney said. "I don't think it will. We will carry out all the service orders of the council as long as they do not conflict with orders of the commission."

Raise Reported Likely.

Chester E. Cleveland, a special as-

RESORTS—FOREIGN.

Ocean Travel.

SOUTH AMERICA

Special Sailing from New York
to
WEST COAST PORTS
S. S. Ortega Feb. 22
PACIFIC LINE

Regular Sailings
From EL GLAND to
BRAZIL AND ARGENTINE
by large R. & M. Lines
Mail Steamers

Central America
(a) The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
(a) The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
(a) The Nelsin Line

SOUTH AFRICA
BY
UNION-CASTLE LINE
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts.
227 S. La Salle St., Chicago
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent

CUNARD
ANCHOR-ANCHOR-DONALDSON

New York—Boston—Portland—St. John to
London—Liverpool—Glasgow—Bristol
Carmarthen—Cardiff—Bilston—Falmouth—
Aberdeen—G. George—Feb. 17
Ardrosson—Feb. 22
Caronia—Mar. 1
Oriental—Mar. 10
Saxonia—Mar. 18
Carpathia—Mar. 25
Aquitania—Mar. 29

BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28

NEW YORK TO LONDON, Mar. 6

ST. JOHN TO GLASGOW, Feb. 28

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INCOME TAX ANSWERS

BY THE INCOME TAX EDITOR

In connection with the income tax department established by THE TRIBUNE, questions and answers concerning the provisions of the income tax and corporation tax measure passed by congress, and expected to be enacted by the government will be answered free by the guidance of readers of this paper.

The tax department, in which Collector of Internal Revenue Julius J. Smietanka is cooperating, will be open on the main floor of the Tribune building, and may be reached through either the Madison or Dearborn street entrances. Telephone calls will receive attention, though it is advisable that requests for information be made in person or by letter.

G. G. Dunlap, chief field deputy of the internal revenue department at Chicago, announced that the department will add 300 employees to assist in the work. Two hundred will be put to work checking up stocks of liquors, upon which there is a floor tax of \$2.20 a gallon. The other hundred will be scattered in the seventy-five or more substations the department will open for the purpose of assisting persons in making out their income tax schedules.

THE TRIBUNE hereewith publishes the first installment of questions and the answers thereto:

AN ENEMY ALIEN'S CASE.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—[Income Tax Editor.]—Is it necessary, in your opinion, for me to pay income tax under the following circumstances?

We own in joint estate a two flat building, one flat of which we occupy and from the other we receive \$300 yearly rental. My income from all sources, including \$300 flat rental, is less than \$2,000. Cannot I claim \$2,000 exemption on account of being head of a family? Am I entitled to deduct one-half of the amount paid for taxes, also amount expended for repairs, cleaning rented flat, and can I also deduct full amount of fire insurance premium paid on only one-half?

A. B. C.

You are entitled to a \$2,000 exemption if you are the head of your family and your mother entirely depends on you for support. On account of the rented flat being part of your business you are allowed to deduct an amount of the insurance cost proportionate with the amount of floor space in the building which is actually rented and not occupied by your family. The other items are not deductible.

OTHER QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

C. J. R.—All income tax returns must be made by March 15. If you do not receive a blank by mail you can procure one at a bank or at the internal revenue department in the federal building. A married man is allowed to deduct \$2,000 and \$200 for each child.

M. W. C.—The salaries of state, county officers, their clerks and deputies, under the terms of the income tax measure, are not subject to federal taxation.

S. J. B.—The interest on a savings account is taxable and must be reported in the income tax return if the total net income for single persons is more than \$1,000 and more than \$2,000 for a married person. The tax bill provides that an enemy alien, if a resident, is entitled to the same deductions as a citizen. A nonresident alien, however, is not allowed these considerations if the country of which he is a citizen does not allow similar privileges to nonresident aliens.

E. Denpsey, chairman of the commission, said he could not estimate how long it would take the commission to decide the case.

William M. Lawton, attorney for the Cook county real estate board, declared the commission had the same right to regulate service as it had to fix fares. He asked that the commission make a new valuation of the surface lines.

The increase in wages and the increase in the cost of materials and supplies added \$4,200,000 to the annual operating expenses. He said this wiped out the net receipts.

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It was agreed yesterday that the United States Emergency Fleet corporation has closed the lease of the Standard Baker plant at Seventy-sixth and Wallace streets for its Chicago headquarters. The plant contains 271,000 square feet of floor space and is located on the Rock Island and Belt line roads. The terms of the lease are withheld. Albert H. Wetten & Co. represented the plant lessees.

Studebaker Plant Leased.

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Novelty Sports Gloves.

Novelty sports gloves of French kid, in white, with turnback cuff of colored kid.

Georgette and satin collars.

Round neck collars in navy, white, or blue and red combinations.

Colored organdy collars.

Tuxedo shaped, and trimmed with val. lace.

Round neck collar and cuff sets.

Plain or ostrich trimmed, back; at 5.50 to 19.75.

In the misses' and small women's outfitting section, third floor:

Tailored frocks for misses

—cloth frocks that vividly conform with the latest dictates of the mode. The sizes are right for women petite of figure, as well as for misses.

A remarkable group at 37.50

Misses' frocks of tricotine, poiret twill or men's wear serge, in several of the new season's preferred styles —two pictured. Many handsomely embroidered.

Misses' novel serge frocks, \$25

"Youthful" springtime modes, highly desirable for street or general wear.

Fourth floor.

Men's White House shoes reduced to 6.85

They are recognized as high grade footwear, and this will increase the importance of the reductions, in the eyes of men with judgment. Moreover White House shoes fit the feet—they require no breaking in.

Misses' crepe de chine night gowns, 3.95

These with deep lace yoke in dainty designs; as sketched. Flesh color.

Misses' washable satin slip-over bodices, 2.95.

Misses' washable satin blouses, 6.75. Third floor.

Fourth floor.

LOOP STORE AND BASEMENT LEASE FEATURE OF DAY

Old Hannah & Hogg

Premises Rented to
Lunchroom.

Real Estate Transfers

Real estate transfers yesterday totaled 260, including 30 Torrens and involving a total consideration of \$406,291. There were 206 in the city and 54 outside, as follows:

Rogers Park.....	1 Barrington.....	2
Kenwood.....	8 Glenview.....	2
Jefferson.....	29 Cicero.....	2
Norwood Park.....	3 Evanston.....	2
[city].....	1 Lemont.....	2
North Town.....	4 Lyons.....	2
South Town.....	6 New Trier.....	2
Hyde Park.....	32 Palos.....	2
Lake.....	34 Proviso.....	13
Calumet [city].....	7 Riverside.....	1
West Town.....	78 Thornton.....	3
Stickney [city].....	6 Worth.....	1

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YOUR IMMEDIATE PARTICIPATION IN THESE REMARKABLE OFFERINGS IS URGENTLY ADVISED. BARGAINS SUCH AS THESE CAN'T POSSIBLY LAST MORE THAN A FEW DAYS.

45 Coat of Oxford Coating; lined throughout; Seal collar.

25.00

50 Coat of Wool Velour; 19.75

SECTION TWO.
GENERAL NEWS,
SOCIETY, SPORTING,
MARKETS, WANT' ADS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1919.

* 13

CHICAGO TRYING IN VAIN TO GIVE U. S. \$600,000

Washington Sidesteps on
Plan to Keep Lake
Levels Constant.

By OSCAR E. HEWITT.

Chicago has been trying to hand \$600,000 to a war department official in Washington for more than a year. The man has not been found. Two delegations have been sent to the capitol, but no one has been willing to take the cash.

The queer part of it is that the war department said it that wants the money, but since it has been tendered, no one has been found for not accepting it.

Perhaps \$600,000 is not a fitting subject for levity, so sober prose will be used to start the story.

The government is afraid the level of the great lakes will be lowered by the amount of water Chicago extracts from Lake Michigan to dilute its sewage. Washington has been complaining for years.

\$475,000 Dam Advised.

In board of engineers for rivers and harbors started out to find a plan by which the levels may be maintained despite the loss of water at Chicago.

They found and recommended what provides for building submerged dams and weirs in the St. Clair and Niagara rivers, at an estimated cost of \$475,000.

"It is agreed," says the sanitary district in reply. "Here's your money, but maybe \$475,000 is not enough, so take \$600,000 for your fees; estimates of the cost may be low."

If the government would take the money, for which it has asked, and spend it for the construction, it has recommended, it would to that extent make a contribution of public works, which are being advocated from one end of the country to the other.

But the government is hesitating about accepting the funds—to which more will be added if the actual cost of the construction has been underestimated—because it is afraid of international complications with Canada. At the same time the federal administration is busy on a league of nations to settle much more serious questions.

Cheapest, Most Satisfactory.

The plan of the government is called by Gen. W. H. Bishop and other governmental engineers "the cheapest and most satisfactory method of preserving the integrity of the great lakes."

Gen. W. M. Black in another report says the engineers for rivers and harbors have arrived at the conclusions outlined in this statement.

"Further, the board believes that the total volume of water to be diverted from the natural discharge channels of the lakes should be definitely fixed by congress; that a project with estimate of cost, for works necessary to compensate for such diversion should be prepared to satisfy the satisfaction of engineers and the secretary of war; that before any diversion is made beyond that present existing, the state of Illinois shall transfer to the secretary of war the funds necessary for such works, given by the approved estimate of cost, that the work shall be built by the United States with funds so provided; and that the control and maintenance of such works shall be in and at the cost of the United States."

Estimate Made; Cash Ready.

The estimate was made in a federal report dated Aug. 15, 1913, and the money specified has been tendered.

The report says: "To restore the diminishing levels in the lakes by construction of dams and weirs, one of the most conspicuous being:

"Then he said unto his disciples, the harvest is truly plentiful."

Other biblical phrases which the "doctor" used freely for advertising in handsomely compiled testimonial booklets were:

"Inasmuch as thou use many medicines for thou shalt not be cured."

"If ye shall ask anything in my name I will do it."

"There never was a prayer of faith but God heard it."

Instrumental Illustration.

In a leaflet profusely illustrated with pictures, Hawkins gives the following explanation of his alleged powers to heal through divine help:

"Why God gave me this power to heal, I know not. I believe it to be a gift of God. For some reason unknown to me, He has chosen me as the instrument in His hands. This wonderful healing gift is not understood by man, nor do I fully know all that I can accomplish."

In another leaflet he said he had been chosen "priest of the Church of Divine Healing in Chicago" to be organized."

According to the report, the woman who had been chosen "priest of the Church of Divine Healing in Chicago" to be organized,

and for whom the "estimated value is \$150,000." Continuing, the report says:

"To raise the level of Lakes Michigan and Huron, submerged weirs were placed in the St. Clair river, covering three miles of water below the mouth of the Black river at Port Huron. The weirs, as suggested in April, have a height of 5 to 6 feet, the river bed, contain about two cubic yards of material, and estimated cost is \$25,000."

By these constructions, the engineers say that "navigation on the lake will be considerably benefited." The present secretary of war, however, has objected to the plan. The drain, the Canadians have said, will do any benefit to their navigation.

"The intelligence department of the army was put on the trail and intelligence always wins. Sergt. Griffith, a veteran in the service, solved the problem."

"Them!" he said, "them clocks?" They were seized by a bather. The wrist watch was fixed to a thermometer and wired "so it could burst; plot did."

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Worth \$1,600.

Are Stolen from Hotel

Waukesha, Wis., was out of room at the Hotel Metropole, Michigan Avenue and Erie Street, Thursday morning, and stole jewelry valued at \$1,600, told the police.

FREE VERSE AND FREE LOVE MIXED IN DIVORCE SUIT

In your shadowed eyes,
Where lies the lavish beauty
Of an angel's soul.
(Skip three lines.)
And I have felt
In your close caresses,
Your clinging arms,
And your soft, warm lips.
(Drop three more.)
And I can think of naught else
Until I hear you say,
"I love you, dear."

There's the free verse with which Geoffrey M. Purcell, a wealthy lumber dealer, is said to have worded the free love of Mrs. Daisy F. Neill. Such delicate notes as the above were addressed to Mrs. Neill, and signed "Mother" by the lumber merchant, says Dr. Newman Nell, an eye specialist, with offices at 834 Cuyler avenue, Oak Park, who filed a divorce bill in the Circuit court yesterday. The bill was filed by Attorney Benjamin E. Burr.

"Even now Mrs. Neill is nursing her new love in a sanitarium at Newport, Ore.," said Attorney Burr.

Dr. Nell discovered the notes were too affectionate to be written by "Mother"—he investigated. A letter written by Mrs. Neill to her sister was also included in the bill. It speaks of Purcell as a long-mannered man.

"The man in question is just 11 years older than I am—just old enough to baby me. Some baby," the note reads.

There is one child, Frederick, 5 years old, and the father asks the custody. Dr. and Mrs. Nell were married June 21, 1909, and separated Dec. 28, 1917.

Arrested in Loop Hotel.

On Jan. 18 he was arrested at the Morrison hotel with a woman who described herself as Mrs. Susie Soden Sloan of Memphis, Tenn.

They were placed on trial Jan. 24. The woman then said she was Luisa Sidel, a modiste in Louisville, Ky. She was discharged on her promise to return home. Mrs. Soden Sloan later said that she learned the woman's real name was Mrs. Susie Soden Sloan.

The Schmitts were reconciled after the trial. A few days passed and he told his wife he was called to Rochester, N. Y., on business. Mrs. Schmitt agreed to stay at the home of Mrs. Leonora Z. Meder, 418 Roslyn place, an attorney, until his return.

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Disbarment Case of Clarence Donovan Is Up Today.

Called to Hospital.

Nothing was heard from him until last Monday night, when a telephone message summoned her to the Sheridan Park hospital. His condition then was critical. He told her that he had again met the other man in Rochester. But he had thought over and would she forgive him for the second time? She would. Night and day she maintained her vigil at the hospital, battling to save his life.

Yesterday physicians told her he was dead. As she sat by his side a hospital attendant brought two letters, each with a Rochester postmark. They were from the other woman. He was too weak to read them. She held them in one hand while the other she stroked his brow.

Forgiven, He Dies.

"And—and you forgive me, Margaret?" he whispered.

"Yes, Carl, I forgive you."

There was silence.

He was dead.

WOMAN INJURED IN AUTO MYSTERY ON NORTH SHORE

There appears to be a deep mystery in the demolition of a large automobile at Sheridan road and Birchwood terrace early Thursday morning. The car, reported as having been driven northward at a speed estimated at from sixty to seventy miles an hour, landed abruptly in the edge of Calvary cemetery.

At the point of the wreck Sheridan road turns east and follows the shore line between lake and cemetery. Witnesses said a man and woman were in the car. When the machine hit the curbing and embankment, they said, the wheel hit a bit.

The car turned over a couple of times and landed bottomside up, a mass of wreckage.

The woman was catapulted into the air and struck a large sign board with in two feet of its top. By a miracle the man was uninjured.

The remains of the car were found late night in the Greenwood garage, operated by Wm. A. Gardner, who was reported as having been in the car. Gardner refused to discuss the matter, saying no publicity was wished.

Master in Chancery Ellis took a full day in examining the machine, then reported the woman was removed in a private automobile to an Evanston hospital. All Evanston hospitals last night denied having such a case. Both the Rogers Park and the Evanston police said they had no report on the affair.

The woman is said to be seriously injured.

SAW LAKE SHORE DRIVE NURSE AT LAKE'S EDGE

A witness who saw Mrs. Dolle Chesser walk toward the lake and vanish from sight within two blocks of the home of her employer, Clarence F. Parker, 298 Lake Shore drive, on the afternoon of her mysterious disappearance, was located yesterday by the police.

He is Peter Thommes of 1510 Monroe street, a Lincoln park street sweeper, who knows the missing nurse by sight for more than year, he says. He declared a few minutes after Mrs. Chesser made her way down the coast, insisting he heard what might have been a woman's scream at the time he thought it was the cry of a sea gull. The police believe his story.

It was not until yesterday that the city police were notified of Thommes' story. He was taken to the Parker home, where he at once identified the Parker dog, which was found in the neighborhood at 420 p. m. after Mrs. Chesser vanished.

The intelligence department of the army was put on the trail and intelligence always wins. Sergt. Griffith, a veteran in the service, solved the problem.

"Them!" he said, "them clocks?" They were seized by a bather. The wrist watch was fixed to a thermometer and wired "so it could burst; plot did."

LISTEN, WATSON!
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ERRING HUSBAND, TWICE FORGIVEN, DIES IN PEACE

Wife Holds Letters from
Woman as She Soothes
Last Hour.

The dramatic personae:
Carl Schmitt, Minneapolis inventor.
Mrs. Margaret B. Schmitt, his wife.
The Other Woman.

Death.

The time was yesterday afternoon, the place, a room at the Sheridan Park hospital, 628 Belmont avenue, where Carl Schmitt lay dying of pneumonia. Beside him sat his faithful wife.

The story begins last Christmas, when Schmitt told her he was called to Chicago on business. Soon after his departure a letter came for him. Mrs. Schmitt opened it. It read:

"Thanks so much, Daddy, for your Christmas gift."

It was signed "Nellie Spencer, 1142 Willow street, Louisville, Ky." Mrs. Schmitt retained detectives to trail her husband.

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**Guess You're
Due to Like
"Maggie Pepper"**

"**MAGGIE PEPPER.**"
Produced by Paramount.
Directed by George Schreyer.
Presented at the Majestic.

THE CAST:

Maggie Pepper Ethel Clayton
Joe Holbrook Elliott Dexter
Ada Durkin Winifred Greenwood
Sam Deane William Marshall
Clara Drury Edna Mae Wilson
Jake Rothchild Raymond Hatton
Alice Keane Marcia Moran
John Hargan Clyde Benson
Dad Cory Bill Elmer
Wolverine Boy Bill Duncan
Detective C. H. Guldart
Mrs. Thatcher Fay Holderness

By Mae Tinée.

Ethel Clayton and Elliott Dexter make a splendid team. They play as though they are in love and liked each other. (Quite likely I'll discover that they are sworn enemies; my hunches are always working out like that.) They work together smoothly and are god-fathers in appearance. "They swing Maggie Pepper" along splendidly.

The picture was made from the play in which you will remember Rose Stahl starred. The story is of a girl who, an orphan herself, has supported the daughter of her dead brother until obliged to give up the child to her mother, who marries again a man whom Maggie does not trust.

Miss Pepper has been employed since a child in such departments because of the antiquated fashion in which it is conducted. Her breezy, modern young soul longs to put up into the business. The son of the owner, who has died, returns from abroad, and sauntering through the store, is confounded in his interest centers around the sister-in-law, who, under orders from the head, has been engaged in shopping, in which she compels the child to assist her. The love interest centers in the state of the affections that soon come to exist between Miss Pepper and her boss. Shure the boss was engaged to another lady, but he soon fixes that.

With such support as Mabel Moran, Tully Marshall, Raymond Hatton, Winifred Greenwood, and Edna Mae Wilson, almost any picture could stand on its own. "Maggie Pepper" does just that little thing.

THELMA GIVEN PLAYS IN ORCHESTRA'S 17TH

Mr. DeLamarre easily took the honors in yesterday's Orchestra concert, although the program involved a well-heralded newcomer of the violin, Thelma Given; some new ballet-music with its composer, Felix Borowski, to conduct it; and a concerto new in the repertoire: it was by Jules César, and served as Miss Given's conveyance. It was in one long movement; it was not musically important; it was good enough for the purposes of its use in the hall; and Miss Given did not seem to have learned it sufficiently for such purposes. Her playing through its numerous solo entries for violin was uneven, with passages in which she was impeccable in technique, with exquisite, clean, pure tone, and others where she was out of consonance with the ensemble and with the music itself. She was a good-looking, girlish, mannerly visitor; and she was a representative told me, then in her first ordeal with an orchestra. If so, the discrepancy between her playing in this concerto and the "notice" in the eastern papers commanding her is, maybe, explicable.

Mr. Borowski's music was a suite from "Boudoir," a ballet-pantomime with an "argument" by Pavley and Okrainski, the dancers. Boudoir is a caliph's wife, and not an apartment; and her conductor, Mr. Borowski, explains in his program notes, taking advantage of the situation favored by the situation in "Scheherazade" and other dumb-show items in the crimson catalogue of the Ballet Russes. The suite is made up of music mostly live and moving, awash in the orientalism of the orchestral idiom—plenty of drone-bass and oboe, you know—and dripping with the suggestion that it would be effective, vital stuff in the theater, for which, of course, it was destined.

A second solo dancer called Marianne's, and especially a buccaneer were though detached from their milieu, and, I suspect, not in their stage-sequence—persuasive things in kind. Mr. Borowski's conducting was an interesting exhibit of a man's knowing what he wished for and getting it; and the Orchestra delivered its share.

And, resuming the theme of Mr. DeLamarre, he emerged from the afternoon miles ahead of his best previous progress since becoming Mr. Stock's deputy; and he achieved this with so familiar a work as Schumann's fourth symphony, now in a Friday-Saturday matinee, and the seventeenth time. His wail, deliberate condoning of this popular, belated opus, and only in the testy going of the fourth movement did he drop for a moment from a fine performance. Then, at the close, he caught the brilliant design of Lalo's Norwegian Rhapsody, and put it, too, through with distinction.

The other things in the seventeenth bill are Dvorak's overture called "Carnival" and, as processional, "The Star-Spangled Banner." F. D.

Soldier's Vaudeville Today.

A special vaudeville show for wounded men from Fort Sheridan, Great Lakes, and the government hospital on the south side will be given at the Palace Music Hall at 10:30 this morning. About 700 soldiers and sailors are expected to be present, and a corps of 150 automobiles has been formed under the direction of Mrs. Charles Deering of the Red Cross to provide transportation. In addition to the entertainments on the bill at the Palace, Miss Lillian Russell and Al Herman, from the Majestic, will be on the program.

Dr. Kennan Called to East. Portland, Me., Feb. 14.—(Special)—The Rev. Ralph R. Kennan of Wheaton, Ill., has accepted a call to the First Free Baptist church of this city. Mr. Kennan was pastor of the First Baptist church at Wheaton for eight years.

WINIFRED GREENWOOD

Once So Popular in "Flying A" Pictures, Has Returned to Lend Tones to the Productions of Other Stars.



PHOTO AMERICAN FILM CO.

NEWS OF SCREENDOM

You, he produces a one reel comedy entitled "A Movie Romance," in which the neighborhood folk have roles. He guarantees to show the following week the completed film.

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Shaver O'Brien of Boston defeated Matt Ade of Milwaukee in an eight round semi-final.

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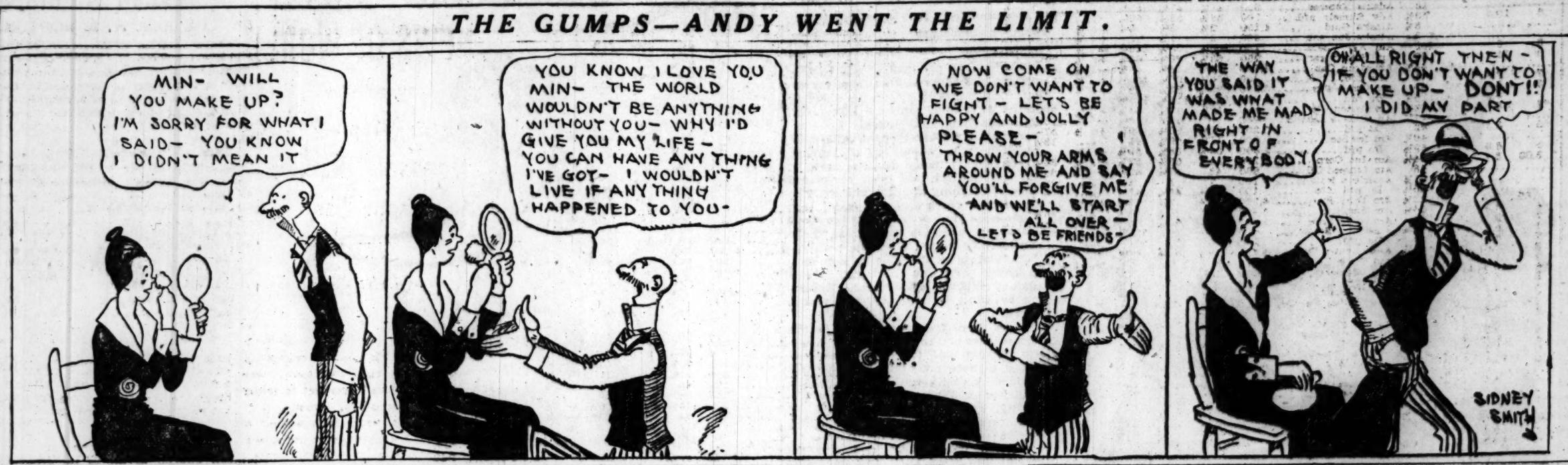
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HOUSEMAN BENEFIT OUTPOURING OF HOST TO OLD TIME FRIEND

BY JOSEPH C. FARRELL.

Tomorrow afternoon at the Colonial theater the sporting men of Chicago are going to join with the newspaper and theatrical persons of the past and that and the other things and something I want to buy the Giants or something and a lot of wild rumors flowing around so maybe, I better tell you the truth so you will know what to say when people call up.

Well, Harvey, had a couple minutes to spare the other day so I wrote a song and sung it around home and the relatives all said it was O. K. but they didn't name them to offer to my it, but somebody made the remark that a firm in N. Y. city give Geo. Cohen a cold \$25,000 dollars for "Over

John's Historic Keepsake."

A billiard cue from Pete Jives, a match box from Pete Dailey; gloves worn by Bob Fitzsimmons in some of his most famous battles; a cigaret case from Jack Barrymore, which had been handed down to him by his father, the famous Max Barrymore; letters, telegram, photographs from John L. Sullivan, Malachi Hogan, George Sler, and Tom Barrett; a silver cup from Jake Schaefer, the wizard; a cane from Tom Hannan; a pair of cuff links from J. W. Kelly, the rolling mill man; keep-sakes from Sol Smith Russell, Joseph Jefferson, Nat Goodwin, Dave Montgomery, and a poem written about Louie the famous Charlie Hoyt.

There were many more surprises from Adelina Patti, Helena Modjeska, and Mabel Hale.

Just to think if all these were alive!

Every one of them would have gladly appeared at the testimonial tomorrow afternoon, for every one of them loved Lou and knew him for the good which he was always doing for others.

Best Actors Take Part.

Anyway, tomorrow will see all the sporting men—the old-timers yet alive and the youngsters—gather to do their part in honoring the little fellow who always has been a hero to me. And we hope the bill will be the best now appearing before the modern gene of theatergoers.

Every one there will be just as happy as Lou always has been in giving testimonials for others. And I know that he has been the moving figure in more than 100 of these affairs in the past. He was one of the directors of the benefit for the widow of Hugh E. Keck, the famous hook of The Colonial Theatre, which was the biggest success of its kind ever held in Chicago.

Lionel Barrymore must have had Houseman in mind when, in "The Copperhead," he utters this phrase:

"Ain't it great to have friends?"

And the little Billikins deserves every one of them.

OWNERS IN A. A. ADOPT SCHEDULE

The American association schedule drafted at a recent meeting of the club owners in Chicago, has been adopted by a mail vote of 5 to 2, President Hickey announced yesterday. The Indianapolis club did not vote, while the Louisville and Toledo clubs balloted against the adoption.

The season will open April 23, the date the major leagues start operations.

Dempsey Picked to Head Local Semi-pro League

The question as to the presidency of the Chicago baseball league has at last been settled, according to rumors afloat yesterday. The position was first offered to Charles W. Murphy, former Cub boss, and when he declined James J. Callahan, ex-manager of the White Sox, was tendered the job. On his refusal to accept the boys got busy again and dug up Malcolm J. Dempsey. Although the latter would not confirm the yarn, a magnate of the game is in a position to know admitted that a straw vote was taken last Monday evening and that Dempsey had been unanimously agreed on. The election will be held next Monday night.

Reb' Russell Signs His Contract with the Sox

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Tommy Murphy, Chicago fighter, was given his contract for next season, the papers arriving by mail from Indianapolis yesterday. Reb' is employed in a coal mine near the booster state capital, where he worked a year ago, and said he was in shape now for the season to open. He will report for the trip to Mineral Wells.

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Yankees Permit Keating to Join Boston Braves

New York, Feb. 14.—Ray Keating,

pitcher, has been given permission by the New York American Legion to try to arrange a deal between the Yankees and the Boston Nationals whereby the Braves may obtain his services. Keating had asked for his release in order to sign with Boston.

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PROFIT TAKING RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS ON CORN

Buying by Eastern Shorts Fails to Offset Sell-ing by Longs.

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.
Highest prices for grains were made early yesterday and the lowest towards the end of the day. There was a big, broad trade with an extremely nervous feeling. Heavy realization by longs took the edge off the market, despite enormous covering by shorts. At the last sales were at losses of 1% to 3½¢ on corn and 1% to 2½¢ off oats in Chicago.

Corn in the southwestern markets closed at losses of 4¢ to 5¢ with Kansas City leading the break, the cash demand there being lighter. Oats were off 4¢ to 1½¢ in the southwest, 1¢ to 1½¢ in Minneapolis, and 1½¢ to 1% in Winnipeg, although the latter had only 2¢ off. Ryer futures in Minneapolis lost 4½¢ and barley 4¢.

Eastern Shorts Buy Corn.

Heavy and persistent buying of corn by eastern shorts was more than offset by a desire of the buyers on the recent break to realize profits. Highest prices were made early yesterday, the last, although a sharp rally came just before the close on evening up on the part of pit shorts. Prices had a range of \$3.40 for the day, and closed with February at \$1.26¢, March at \$1.28¢, May at \$1.29¢, and July at \$1.17¢.

Many of the local elements were long at the start, and some of the leading traders who covered the previous day took the bear side again with considerable success. Selling orders poured into the pit from the start and while trading was very large in the time, the bears had the news in their favor, and were disposed to press their advantage, especially as prices were up over 1½¢ from the noon point.

The main driving influence was the fact that No. 3 and No. 4 grades of cash corn were on a full delivery basis as compared with the February, the eastern demand flattening out again with sales of only 30,000 bu, while 10,000 bu were sold to go to store at \$1.28. Increases and decreases are expected.

Elevator interests were good buyers of cash corn and prices after being unchanged for a week, rose to 1½¢ higher. St. Louis was 1½¢ lower, Kansas City and Omaha unchanged. Peoria unchanged to 1½¢ higher, and Milwaukee high cash corn prices at leading markets follow:

A WORLD'S GRAIN MARKET NEWS

An immense evening up has been on in corn the last two days, with an advance of 8½¢ from the close of Tuesday. The big eastern shorts have covered most of their losses, but left two million bushels from longs and outside loans and from traders who covered on Thursday and took advantage of the rise early yesterday to restate part of their lines. There has been a liberal admixture of sentiment, with the exception of extensive short covering in the advance of 1¾¢ from the low point of the week in May, in which there is the heaviest trading.

Commission houses bought offers on corn last night, while local traders took the lead. It was said that the largest of the local shorts had offers bought. Eastern traders have in some instances switched to the long side, while a few of the western operators have done the reverse.

Traders generally look upon the coarse grain markets as more two sided for the time being, without any particular news. The disposition in certain quarters is to buy on sharp breaks, while others who are bearing are disposed to sell on all sharp upturns.

One of the largest of the local traders sold out a good size line of long corn on the bull and took the short side of both corn and oats, pressing sales at times. Commission houses buying of corn around \$1.19 to \$1.20 for May was heavy, one large wire house picking up the offerings, settling round lots from local operators who are bearing.

At the last sales were at losses of 1% to 3½¢ on corn and 1% to 2½¢ off oats in Chicago.

Corn in the southwestern markets closed at losses of 4¢ to 5¢ with Kansas City leading the break, the cash demand there being lighter. Oats were off 4¢ to 1½¢ in the southwest, 1¢ to 1½¢ in Minneapolis, and 1½¢ to 1% in Winnipeg, although the latter had only 2¢ off. Ryer futures in Minneapolis lost 4½¢ and barley 4¢.

Eastern Shorts Buy Corn.

Heavy and persistent buying of corn by eastern shorts was more than offset by a desire of the buyers on the recent break to realize profits. Highest prices were made early yesterday, the last, although a sharp rally came just before the close on evening up on the part of pit shorts. Prices had a range of \$3.40 for the day, and closed with February at \$1.26¢, March at \$1.28¢, May at \$1.29¢, and July at \$1.17¢.

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CASH GRAIN NEWS

Choice hard winter and northern spring wheat was in fair demand at Chicago, with receipts up 10¢ to 12¢ above the basic. No. 2 red brought 10¢ above the basic. At St. Louis, 2 red brought 10¢ above the basic.

Cash oats were in fair demand, and ranged up to 1½¢ higher. Receipts in the northwest had some effect, but the market weakened toward the last and closed 2½¢ lower with a high of 50¢ paid for 90¢ cents retained. Receipts, 0.04¢ tubs, with storage firms reduced 1.00¢ bushel. Boston was high with slightly higher prices obtained for top grades, but trade was not brisk. At Peoria, 10¢ paid for 90¢ cents retained.

Receipts of eggs were large, at 4½¢ cases, but demand was good and prices 4½¢ higher. Outside shipping orders were in evidence, and the demand continued the final decline of price. Some lower values may be expected in sympathy with the customary slow cash markets of Saturday."

Robert Burrows applied for membership.

J. E. Brown of Pittsburgh posted his Board of Trade membership for transfer.

PRODUCE TRADE

An active local and shipping demand for advanced prices for 92 score to per lb. and lower grades. 1@1½¢. Receipts were 2,630 tubs, making 24,024 tubs so far. The market was about 20¢ lower.

Local receipts, 0.04¢ tubs, with storage firms reduced 1.00¢ bushel. Boston was high with slightly higher prices obtained for top grades, but trade was not brisk. At Peoria, 10¢ paid for 90¢ cents retained.

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WHEAT.

Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, No. 2 red..... 2.30 3.20

No. 2 white..... 2.25 3.15

No. 2 hard..... 2.24 3.22

No. 3 hard..... 2.22 3.18

CORN.

Chicago, Kansas City, Peoria, No. 3 red..... 1.16 1.26

No. 3 white..... 1.15 1.25

No. 3 yellow..... 1.16 1.26

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WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMEN.

LARGE RUBBER MANUFACTURE WANTS SERVICES PERMANENTLY OF THREE DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE SALESMEN OF PROVEN SALES ABILITY AND POSSESSING CLEAN RECORDS. TERRITORIES ADJACENT TO MILWAUKEE, MINNEAPOLIS, AND OMAHA; SALARY WITH TRAVELING EXPENSES. PREFERENCE GIVEN ROAD SALESMEN NOW EMPLOYED. RUBBER EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. TELEPHONE MR. S. H. CUNNINGHAM, CONGRESS HOTEL, FOR APPOINTMENT.

SALESMEN—

FIVE MEN WHOSE REFERENCES ARE EXTRA GOOD.

Not capable of working hard. Men with these in a fast moving real estate selling proposition. We furnish leads and the operation of the business. No expense of auto. Apply to John A. Dolan, Employment Manager.

FREDK H. BARTLETT & CO., Room 300, 62 W. Washington-st.

SALESMEN—TO SELL HIGH GRADE SECURITIES: MEN WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY DESIRED. COHN, LOGAN & BULL, ROOM 1010, 108 S. LA SALLE-ST.

SALESMEN.

LARGE mfg. company marketing its national stores, produced through the retail grocery trade, the opportunity exists for sales representative experienced in calling on retail stores. Salesmen who have made good in other lines will be considered. Large salary, commission, and expenses allowed. References will be given. Reference will not be investigated until after a personal interview. Address O 183.

SALESMEN—TO SELL THE BEST.

Come on and let us help you start a large advertising campaign; big commissions; opportunities for men to be made. Can work full time or part time. See E. HAMSON.

555 N. Wm. ZELOSKY, Western-av. com. Addison-st.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED IN SELLING shoe store supplies and leather, to cover Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, and Oregon. Must be a man of ambition and willing to work hard for advancement. Call or write to Mr. J. L. Swanson, HOTEL AND RAILROAD NEWS CO., 623 S. Ashland. IMMEDIATE OPENING FOR 4 active men with or without any previous sales experience; leads furnished from our extensive sources. Write or call for appointment; part time; special opportunity for several men who can speak Spanish. Normal Norwegian Police or other organization.

Room 849 First National Bank Bldg. Ask for Mr. E. L. Swanson, Gen. Mgr.

640 OTIS BLDG.

SALES PROMOTION MEN—SEVERAL experienced magazine or newspaper sales personnel in new dealer work and around Chicago. Must be ambitious and willing to work hard for advancement. Call or write to Mr. J. L. Swanson, HOTEL AND RAILROAD NEWS CO., 623 S. Ashland.

SALESMEN—IMMEDIATE OPENING FOR 4 active men with or without any previous sales experience; leads furnished from our extensive sources. Write or call for appointment; part time; special opportunity for several men who can speak Spanish. Normal Norwegian Police or other organization.

Room 849 First National Bank Bldg. Ask for Mr. E. L. Swanson, Gen. Mgr.

SALESMAN—REAL ESTATE IT IS. IT IS NOT SELLING AT HIGH PRICES WITH INTERESTING lots of land with much more desirable lots at low prices with small down payment. Good field with pleased buyers making future sales easy. Best job in town. A permanent ownership. Apply to Mr. J. L. Swanson, 711 S. Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—CATHOLIC CONCERN HAS openings in sales dept. for Catholic men who have some knowledge of English, who speak a foreign language. Call or write to Mr. J. L. Swanson, 711 S. Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—ENGAGED WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE, to sell a line of work and small dress goods. Illinois' commission house. Give references. Address first letter to the E. B. Fleckenbush Shoe Mfg. Co., 1610 W. Jackson-bd.

SALESMAN—GOOD, LIVE FOR CHICAGO and suburbs; one who has had experience in men's wear, especially in men's suit line preferred; state experience and salary preferred; references required. Address O 173.

SALESMAN—EDUCATED MEN OF REFINED means, good references to buy book of KNOWLEDGE. The Children's Encyclopedia. Other men not apply. Call or write to Mr. J. L. Swanson, 1610 W. Jackson-bd.

SALESMAN—HIGH GRADE ADVERTISING. Special agent for Sale Hotel, Mr. FRANK N. HENDRICKSON, 1610 W. Jackson-bd. Sunday 2 to 5 p. m., or write him.

SALESMAN,

Experienced wooden box by large South Side factory. Good opportunity.

SALESMAN—LARGE WIRE: WITH MECHANICAL TRAINING AND SPECIALIZING EXPERIENCE IN ELECTRIC WIRE, you must record in detail; this is a real job for you. Call or write to Mr. J. L. Swanson, 1610 W. Jackson-bd.

SALESMAN—HIGH CLASS DOCTORS and dentists with new instruments; good record; good territory; good men earn \$25 to \$35 per day.

SALESMAN—LARGE IMPORTER OF JAPANESE SILK. Good opportunities on the retail jobbing and manufacturing side. Good record; good territory; some experience in this line and must be able to furnish good references. Apply S. L. Marquardt, 1610 W. Jackson-bd.

SALESMAN—TWO MEN WITH MAGAZINE check protector or similar experience referred, to sell a nationally advertised article to men's wear stores. References required. Apply 2144 Elston-av.

SALESMAN—ENGAGED WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE, to sell a line of work and small dress goods. Illinois' commission house. Give references. Address first letter to the E. B. Fleckenbush Shoe Mfg. Co., 1610 W. Jackson-bd.

SALESMAN—REAL PRODUCER FOR OUR FIRM, to sell a line of electrical and service experience on mechanical office devices; men in detail age, experience and satisfied customers. Call or write to Mr. J. L. Swanson, 1610 W. Jackson-bd.

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SALESMAN—WITH PNEUMATIC TIRE service experience to dealers only with previous record. The Dayton Rubber Co., 2011 Mich. gam.

SALESMAN—PROPOSITION, ROOM 3, SALES A. M. CO., 601 S. Halsted.

SCHOOL OF SALESMANSHIP.

SALESMAN—TO MANAGE THE SALES FOR a high class agency; good record for country homes; extensive territories or state wide. Call or write to Mr. J. L. Swanson, 1610 W. Jackson-bd.

SALESMAN—with PNEUMATIC TIRE service experience to dealers only with previous record. The Dayton Rubber Co., 2011 Mich. gam.

SALESMAN—ADVERTISING MAN. A high class advertising salesman, experienced in calling on executives of large and small business concerns with a identified and tested record if his record is good; good references have endorsement of Chicago business men. Good workers can make income in all lines of business. Address O 183, Chicago.

SALESMAN,

A high class advertising salesman, experienced in calling on executives of large and small business concerns with a identified and tested record if his record is good; good references have endorsement of Chicago business men. Good workers can make income in all lines of business. Address O 183, Chicago.

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A high class advertising salesman, experienced in calling on executives of large and small business concerns with a identified and tested record if his record is good; good references have endorsement of Chicago business men. Good workers can make income in all lines of business. Address O 183, Chicago.

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FEMALE HELP.

and Tutors.

THE HOUSE
KUPPENHEIMER,
of Highest Grade
Men's Clothing.Requires
Woolen Busters,
Finishes,
and Hand Sewers
on Sack Coats.ment positions year
with highest wage
g weekly bonus; 44
per week, with pleas-
ing conditions.mingdale-road and
Lincoln-st.IMMERS, COPYISTS,
Apply at once, readyI. BEZARK,
22 S. State-st.

F OPERATORS-A.I.

and pocketester. Steaks
short hours. 25 Quincy
St. 1000. 2nd fl.
PAPERS, TAINT AND SKIRT FE-
ADY, 100% COTTON, good
quality. \$1.50 per doz.
Saturday. Quoted 25.EXPERIENCED: WAGS
room and board. Greenwood Inn.GAPPS, GREAT NORTHERN
Room, Quincy and Dearborn.SEW, WORK ON CAMP
READY WORK. Boarders
FOR LIGHT BENCH WORK
See x-a. Oakland 5584.

women, Solicitors, Etc.

S FOR HOUSE TO
demonstrating, \$2.80
per day and car fare.
mission. No Sat-
work. Apply 4465VOTES - RING PROPOSITION
for comm. 1000. 1000
Sat. 615. 139 N. Clark-st.EDUCATED WOMEN OF THE
KNOWLEDGE? The Union
of Women, 1000. 1000. 1000
Thomas J. Call, 1000. 1000
10. 20. 20. Ja. 20. 20. 20.

SALE OF POMAN

a beauty parlor trade in
Chicago. 1000. 1000.EXHIBITED IN BOOK
1039 Wilson-av. Suite 4.SELLING IN
beauty parlor trade in
Chicago. 1000. 1000.ENERGETIC, PROFITABLE ONE
no canvassing. 310 Tower-
Miscellaneous.LONG DISTANCE
TELEPHONE WORK.did opportunities for
the young women who
were looking a chance to get

RESTING WORK.

EXPERIENCE
UNNECESSARY.CONGENIAL
SURROUNDINGS.GERAL STARTING
SALARY.

ID ADVANCEMENT.

cants preferred be-
the ages of 17 and 25
with at least a gram-
school education.MISS. F. WESTBY,
ROOM 54,
N. FRANKLIN-ST.WOMAN FOR
TRAVELING POSITION.

da, Louisiana, Texas.

oad Fare and Salary.

with capital and orga-
as representative. High schoolequivalent must be
to month to one who can
out of town applicants give

concerning age, education,

and experience. Ask for

C. C. SMITH, 1516 Garde-

GIRLS

labeling and wrapping bottles
THE ABBOTT LABORATORIES.TRAVELING POSITION: RE-
TAINING in salesmanship from
good address and industry required.

Manager, 500 Monroe St.

CLOTHING, FABRIC, FUR TRAY.

cates. Work for refined and cul-
tured people.

CASTOFF CLOTHING.

GRAFF, 2488 MADISON-ST.

PHONE 3861.

PERSONAL HAIR REMOVED BY MULTI-
PLE ELECTROLYSIS.

CLIFFORD H. R. BROWN

PERSONAL WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE
for any debts contracted by any one but
myself. CHRIST ALEX. 1000 N. Wabash.PERSONAL HAIR REMOVED BY MULTI-
PLE ELECTROLYSIS.

CLIFFORD H. R. BROWN

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PLE ELECTROLYSIS.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSES-SOUTH SIDE.

RESIDENCE SNAP.

FOR SALE-TO LEAVE LITTLE SISTER.

OWNER WILL SACRIFICE MY 70X90

QUICK 3238 Cornell-av. 8 rooms; hot

water, heat, electric light, and extravagantly

spent money must lavish and extravagantly

interior; price smashed to \$5,500. Owner

TAKEN 1904 Stony Island. Ryde Pk. 456.

FOR SALE-XO CLASS-A ESTATE.

Palace residence, 10 rooms, 22

rooms and 7 baths, large stone garage, fully

equipped for cars; every room a

complete enjoyment; family and social

life. Beautiful grounds, shrubs and trees.

Exterior, \$12,000. Interior, \$12,000.

Price \$25,000. Shown by appointment

only. Lawyer Trust and Savings Bank Tel.

Modern Brick Dwelling.

8 rooms GOOD CONDITION.

Owner's great reduction for quick sale.

New home, sun porch located in Wind-

Park, Chicago. Price \$10,000. Cash or

check, no time, no interest, no special tax paid. Price, \$10,000. Cash or

terms. Owner leaving city. Phone South Chicago 2050. White 7829 Sasinaw-av.

SOUTH SHORE HOME.

7 room residence.

Owner leaving to California.

Orders great reduction for quick sale.

New home, sun porch located in all sides.

Breakfast room, sleeping porch.

Price \$7,750. Cash or

FOR SALE-WOODLAWN MODERN 10 RM.

home, hard wood finished through Jack-

planning, water heat, central heating.

Park: convenient to 11th Gen. S. S.

South Park: convenient to 11th Gen. S. S.

and surface lines; price below market; easy

terms. JAMES G. BURKHARD, Hyde Park 10.

FOR SALE-5712 KENWOOD AV. UP TO

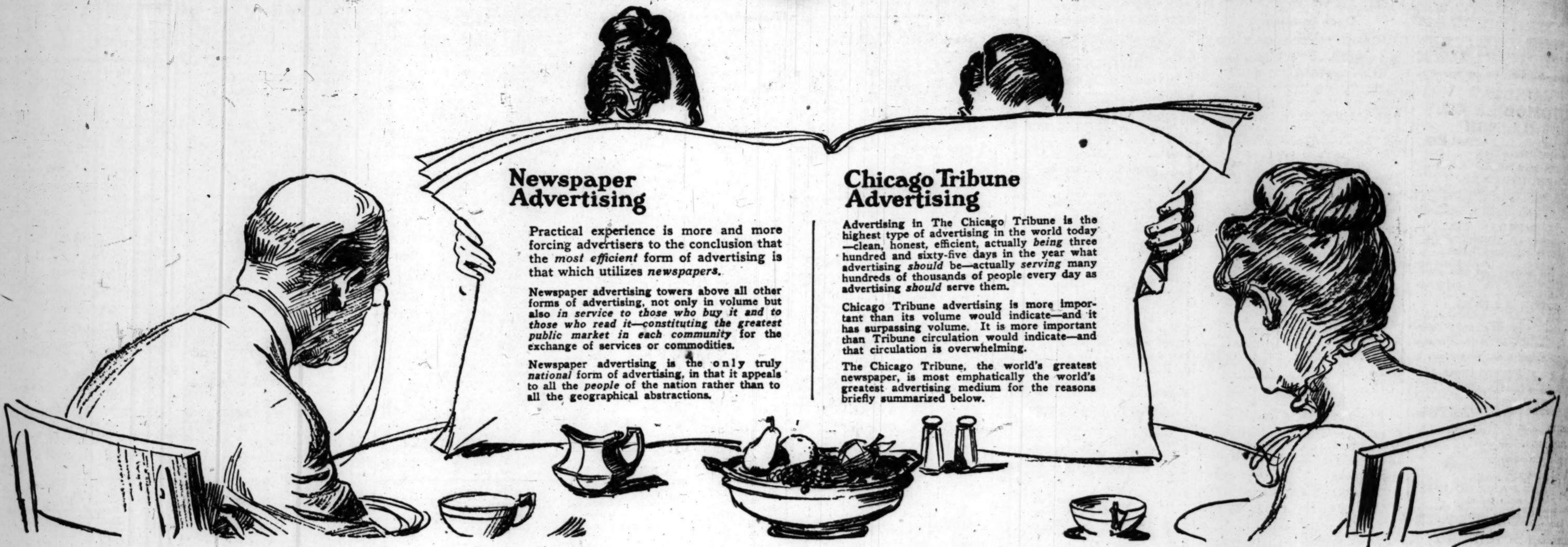
date modern new house, 11x12x12,

large, 1st floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, 2nd

bedroom, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor,

2nd floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor,

Focus Your Sales Campaign In The Chicago Territory



Newspaper Advertising

Practical experience is more and more forcing advertisers to the conclusion that the *most efficient* form of advertising is that which utilizes *newspapers*.

Newspaper advertising towers above all other forms of advertising, not only in volume but also in service to those who buy it and to those who read it—constituting the greatest public market in each community for the exchange of services or commodities.

Newspaper advertising is the only truly national form of advertising, in that it appeals to all the people of the nation rather than to all the geographical abstractions.

Chicago Tribune Advertising

Advertising in The Chicago Tribune is the highest type of advertising in the world today—clean, honest, efficient, actually being three hundred and sixty-five days in the year what advertising should be—usually serving many hundreds of thousands of people every day as advertising should serve them.

Chicago Tribune advertising is more important than its volume would indicate—and it has surpassing volume. It is more important than Tribune circulation would indicate—and that circulation is overwhelming.

The Chicago Tribune, the world's greatest newspaper, is most emphatically the world's greatest advertising medium for the reasons briefly summarized below.

Chicago Tribune Advertising Sways Millions—in Five Big Rich States

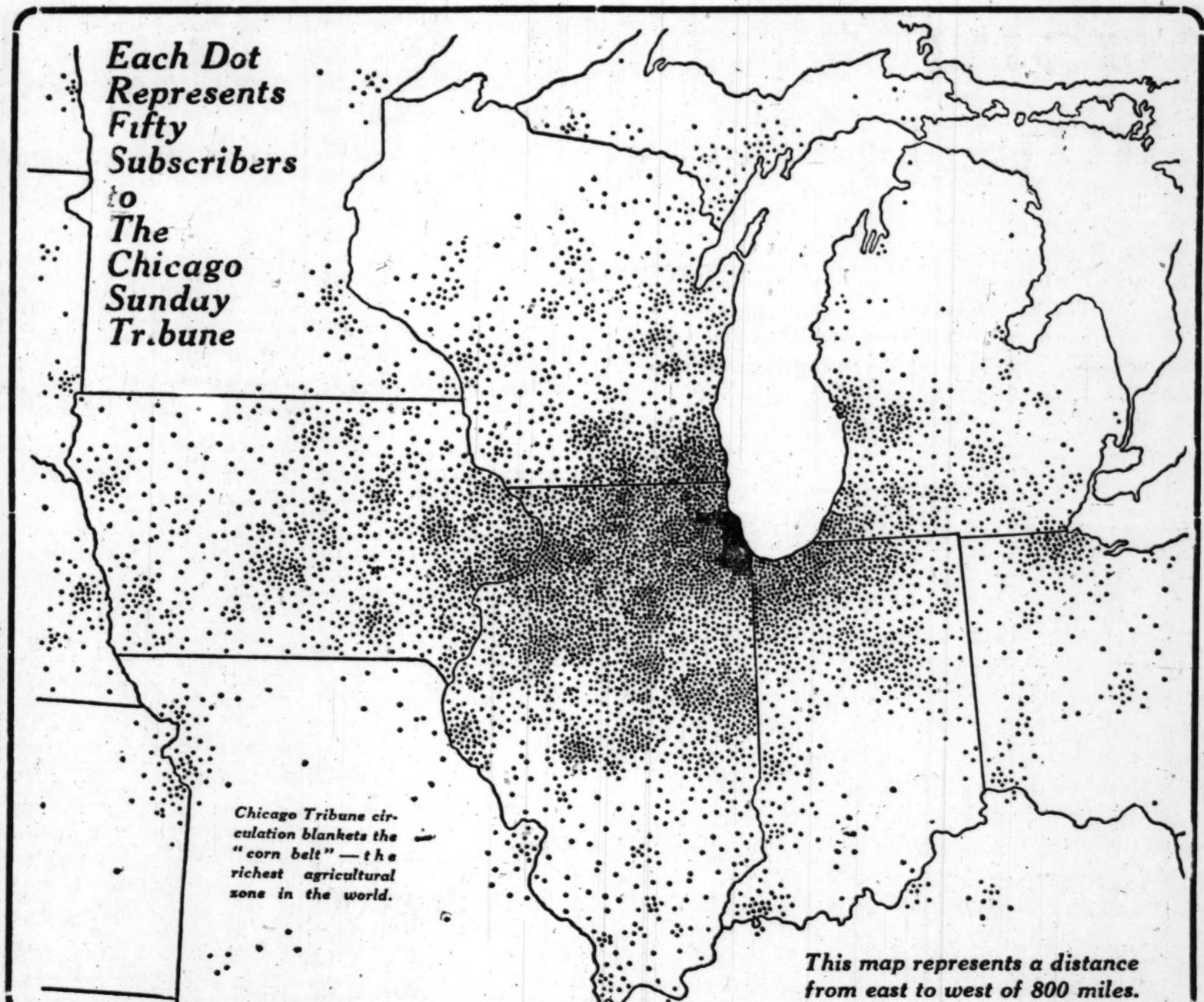
Wonderful Richness of the Chicago Territory

Advertising in The Chicago Tribune influences the purchases made by an unequalled aggregation of purchasing power—dominates a market of five great states, compact yet imperial—a market in which one-seventh of the population of the United States furnished one-fifth of the subscribers to Liberty Bonds—a market which raises one-fifth of the crops of the nation, produces one-fifth of the manufactures and possesses one-fifth of the wealth.

Wide Circulation of The Chicago Tribune in the Chicago Territory

In this magnificent market comprising these blue-ribbon commonwealths—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin—The Chicago Tribune is read by one family in five. The map on this page pictures in graphic form the remarkable distribution of The Chicago Tribune throughout the ever-prosperous corn belt. Only a professional advertising or circulation man can appreciate the record of The Chicago Tribune in selling more than 400,000 copies each of six weekly days, and more than 700,000 copies each Sunday, at retail prices ranging from 2c and 5c for the Daily to 7c and 10c for the Sunday paper—25,000 more circulation than the next Chicago paper Daily and 100,000 more than the next Chicago paper Sunday.

Of the five states of The Chicago Territory, Iowa is the most distant from Chicago, yet The Chicago Tribune has more readers in Iowa than the largest national magazine. Furthermore, its prestige is out of proportion to the number of its readers. What people pay for anything is some measure of their regard for it. The people of Iowa pay approximately \$206,382 per annum for the largest national weekly and the largest woman's monthly and the largest farm journal, all three combined. On the other hand, they pay more than twice this amount, approximately \$444,709 per annum for The Chicago Tribune, of which \$254,335 is for the Sunday issue and \$190,364 is for the Daily. That is to say, they pay more to read one of the seven issues of The Chicago Tribune each week than to read three leading magazines.



Desirable Character of Chicago Tribune Readers

These statistics give some clue to the character of the people who buy The Chicago Tribune. The character of the news, editorials, and features in The Chicago Tribune indicates a clientele of the best people in every community it reaches. The tremendous volume of clean, high-grade advertising proves conclusively that Tribune readers constitute the world's greatest market.

Just as a magnet passing over a sand pile draws out the particles of iron, so The Chicago Tribune has established communications with more than 700,000 families which are the most desirable in its vast territory—most in accord with all the sturdy, progressive Americanism for which The Chicago Tribune stands. They are not all rich. Their numbers are so great that they necessarily represent mass circulation, but they are the best of each stratum—the best mechanics—the best manufacturers—the best clerks—the best merchants—the best housewives.

Responsiveness of Chicago Tribune Readers

It is common for readers of a publication to become accustomed to particular features. They "get the habit" of reading the Line-o'-Type or following Briggs' cartoons, watching the Financial Page or the Fashion Notes. By many years of intelligent, intensive work The Chicago Tribune has educated its readers in advertising until by thousands, by tens of thousands, by scores of thousands, and now by hundreds of thousands, they have "the habit" of reading and responding to Tribune advertising. They have been taught that Tribune advertising is clean, convinced that it is worth money to them, sold on its value, until many of them buy the paper because of its large volume of exclusive advertising. They consciously use Tribune advertising as a guide in their daily purchases.

During 1918 2,994,805 replies to want ads with home number addresses were mailed or brought to The Chicago Tribune. It is estimated that in addition three times this number were telephoned or mailed to the advertiser or answered in person. Therefore, the total response which Chicago Tribune readers made to Tribune "want ads alone" must have approximated twelve million replies.

Chicago Tribune Merchandising Theories and Practice

Some years ago The Chicago Tribune formulated this theory:

The Tribune considers it a waste of money to advertise product distributed through the retail and jobbing trade until that trade has been supplied with merchandise to take care of the consumer demand when created.

How radically this differed from the old method of using advertising to force distribution only one familiar with jobbing and retailing can appreciate. The story of how The Chicago Tribune spent fortunes in order to live up to its theory—the story of Chicago Tribune Merchandising Service—is too big to tell even on another page like this. It is a story which has new chapters every day. If you are interested in the sale of any product to the general public, ask The Chicago Tribune to send a merchandising expert to give you the benefit of our wide experience.

Take Advantage of Advertising—of Newspaper Advertising—of Chicago Tribune Advertising—During this "Year of Opportunity," 1919

10 PARTS
1—Sports.
2—Sports.
3—Literature.
4—Opinion.
5—Editorial.
6—Hints.

VOLUME

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(Continued on p